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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE KEY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY

MANY OBSCURE ASPECTS of our dealings with Mexico are illuminated by the statement in last week's Washington dispatches that no solution of the Mexican problem will be acceptable to President Wilson unless it includes a radical reorganization of the present system of landownership. According to the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "the President and his advisers are convinced that the abolition of the present semifeudal landholding system in Mexico and the opening up of those vast properties to ownership by the peons is fundamental to a complete and permanent restoration of peace in Mexico." There is good reason to believe, the *Sun* correspondent adds, that President Wilson will withhold recognition from any Government that may be established in Mexico City until absolute pledges of such reform have been given. This program, which goes far beyond the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of constitutional government, is enthusiastically praised in some quarters as a manifestation of the loftiest and most enlightened statesmanship, and sharply criticized in others as an officious attempt to force a socialistic experiment upon a neighboring nation. There is a very general editorial consent, however, to the idea that the real problem in Mexico is an agrarian problem, and that there will be no permanent peace there until the peon is on his own land and is protected in his ownership. Some papers go farther and agree with the New York *World* (Dem.) that "not since the United States Government under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln destroyed human slavery has it undertaken a nobler mission than the emancipation of the Mexican masses from a tyranny that is little better than slavery." Others, again, ask with the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), by what sanction this Government "is to try a socialistic experiment by force in Mexico?" "In this country property rights are guaranteed and respected," adds the Albany paper; "are we to infer from the Washington dispatches that it is to be different in Mexico?"

Almost simultaneously with the inspired Washington reports committing President Wilson to a policy of land reform in Mexico there appears in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* an authorized interview on the same subject in which the case is stated in the President's own words. As reported by Samuel G. Blythe, he says in part:

"My ideal is an orderly and righteous government in Mexico; but my passion is for the submerged eighty-five per cent. of the people of that Republic, who are now struggling toward liberty. . . . . .

"It is a curious thing that every demand for the establishment of order in Mexico takes into consideration, not order for the benefit of the people of Mexico, the great mass of the population, but order for the benefit of the old-time régime, for the aristocrats, for the vested interests, for the men who are responsible for this very condition of disorder. No one asks for order because order will help the masses of the people to get a portion of their rights and their land; but all demand it so that the great owners of property, the overlords, the *hidalgos*, the men who have exploited that rich country for their own selfish purposes, shall be able to continue their processes undisturbed by the protests of the people from whom their wealth and power have been obtained.

"The dangers that beset the Republic are held to be the individual and corporate troubles of these men, not the aggregated injustices that have been heaped on this vastly greater section of the population that is now struggling to recover by force what has always been theirs by right.

"They want order—the old order; but I say to you that the old order is dead. It is my part, as I see it, to aid in composing those differences so far as I may be able, that the new order, which will have its foundation on human liberty and human rights, shall prevail."

His determination to insist on some cure for the land evil, even if he has to fight the "plunderers," is indicated in this vigorous language:

"It is not my intention, having begun this enterprise, to turn back—unless I am forced to do so—until I have assurances that the great and crying wrongs the people have endured are in process of satisfactory adjustment. Of course it would not do for us to insist on an exact procedure for the partition of the land, for example, for that would set us up in the position of dictators, which we are not and never shall be; but it is not our intention to cease in our friendly offices until we are assured that all these matters are on their way to successful settlement. It is a great and a complicated question, but I have every hope that a suitable solution will be found, and that the day will come when the Mexican people will be put in full possession of the land, the liberty, and the peaceful prosperity that are rightfully theirs. . . .

"And eventually I shall fight every one of these men who are now seeking and who will then be seeking to exploit Mexico for their own selfish ends. I shall do what I can to keep Mexico from their plundering. There shall be no individual exploitation of Mexico if I can stop it."

Among many other witnesses to the correctness of President

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Wilson's view we find John Reed, a war correspondent who has spent four months among the revolutionists. In a letter to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), he gives the following interesting survey of events since the overthrow of Diaz, showing that all the uprisings had a common inspiration:

"The correspondents have spoken of the Madero revolution, the Orozco revolution, the Carranza revolution, and the Zapata revolution; but there is and has been only one revolution in Mexico. It is very necessary at this time that the American people should know what the revolution is about.

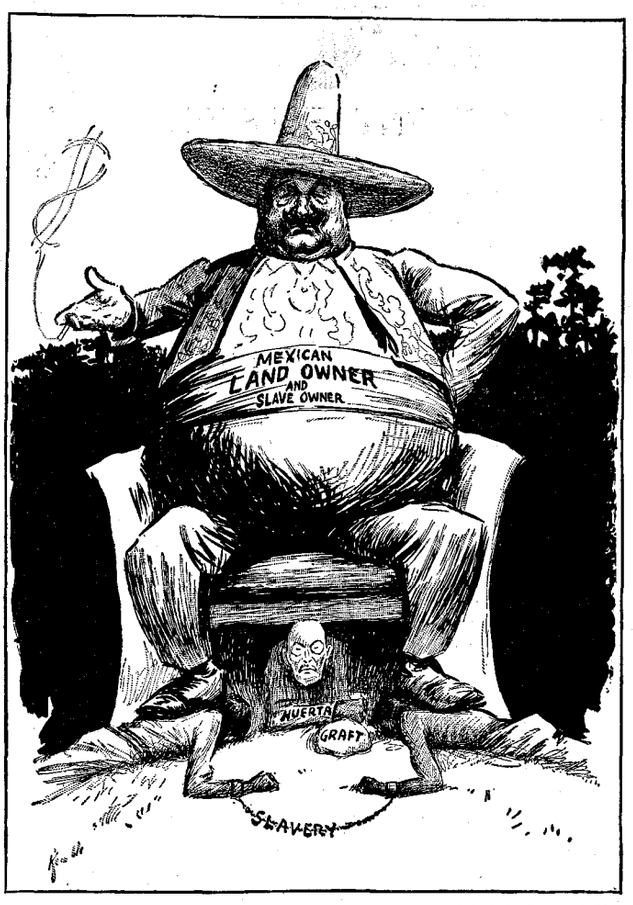
"It was at first purely and simply a fight for land. During the last twenty years of the Porfirio Diaz régime the landed aristocracy of Mexico, created originally by the Spanish land grants, slowly and definitely absorbed the open cattle-ranges, the communal fields around the towns, the village commons, and, lastly, the small independent farms that had been held sometimes by one family for three generations. Then the big *haciendados* banded together and secured the passage of the Land Law of 1896, which permitted the denunciation of all property in the Republic not secured by a legal title. Since most of the small holdings were occupied by illiterate peons, too ignorant to know anything about titles, and since in many cases their occupancy of the land had been undisturbed for generations, great tracts of fertile country passed into the hands of the *haciendados*. And for the tenants evicted by the aid of Federal soldiers there was no alternative but to become slaves on great estates and no hope for the future. . . . .

"It was and is nothing but a revolution of the peons. And the first man who proposed any plan, no matter how inadequate, to remedy the land question was followed. Zapata rose in arms a year before Madero did, demanding confiscation and distribution of the great estates among the peons and political autonomy for two great States. Madero's proclamation to the Mexican people from prison at San Luis Potosi inflamed the peons only because he promised to acquire the big land monopolies and reapportion them among the poor. But when his Government was established in Mexico City, either he became conservative, or, because of political pressure, he was unable to carry out his plans, or the time was too short; anyway, the situation remained the same, and the peons became discontented. . . . . .

"First, Zapata abandoned him and raised the standard of 'War for the Land'; then Orozco issued the plan of Tacubaya, in which he promised the peons free farms. In the twinkling of an eye the turbulent North rose in arms, but Orozco betrayed the peons. He had been bribed by the big landowners to embarrass Madero, whom they feared, and never intended to settle the land question at all. When the peons learned that, they abandoned his red flag by thousands and returned, hopeless and disheartened, to their homes. Zapata, who had acknowledged Orozco as President of Mexico, renounced him. And that was why the Orozco revolution failed.

"When Carranza proclaimed himself 'First Chief of the Revolution' on the death of Madero, he cleverly indorsed the principles of Madero as set forth in the plan of San Luis Potosi, but put all the emphasis upon the restoration of constitutional government in Mexico. Either because he was afraid that if he made promises he could not fulfil them any more than Madero could, or because he did not believe in the wholesale distribution of land to the peons, Carranza avoided the question entirely. He said that after the Constitutionalist government was established and order restored in the country, he would see what could be done. Zapata promptly denounced him, his party and his plan, and declared that Carranza did not intend to make any radical changes, and it is perfectly true that the peons are only secondarily interested in the restoration of constitutional government.

"But Villa, with or without the approbation of his chief, went ahead confiscating the estates of the great landowners and dividing them among the people. For instance, in the State of Chihuahua he gave outright sixty-two and a half acres to every adult male, to be inalienable for ten years. He knew that many of them, especially the younger generation, were so sunk in lethargy because of the slavery of the *haciendas* as to have lost all feeling for individual proprietorship of their farms; he calculated that if they were not allowed to gamble away or sell their properties for ten years the ancient independent love of working the land would return. It is significant that Zapata promptly joined Villa, and is now in accord with him, altho he still renounces Carranza."



THE REAL MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CAUSE OF ALL REVOLUTION.
—Kemble in *Leslie's Weekly*.

And in "The Mexican People; Their Struggle for Freedom," a book by L. Gutierrez de Lara and Edgcumb Pinchon, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., we read:

"The main issue of the Mexican revolution is land. The man behind the gun—the fighting peon—knows no other issue, neither does the man behind the man behind the gun—the working peon, who keeps his brother in the field. The peon, fighting or working, is a man of one idea. For him life resolves itself into the full personal ownership of a patch of land, whereon he may raise corn, pasture his cow, and grow his vegetables. For this he has struggled almost continuously for exactly 100 years, and the last few years of warfare are but the final rounds of a campaign which began with the great-grandfathers of the present generation."

Mexican dictators, as the New York *World* reminds us, have always served the interests of the great landowners and the foreign concessionaire. *The World* goes on to say:

"Some of the criticism of the President's refusal to recognize Huerta was inspired by honest ignorance of the true conditions in Mexico. But most of it was inspired by men who profit by the reign of tyranny and privilege and corruption. When they talk about the necessity of 'a strong Government,' they mean a Government that will favor the rich and oppress the poor. They do not mean a Government that will administer even-handed justice with a firm hand. They would denounce this same 'strong Government' if its sympathies were on the side of the peon, and would use all their influence to overthrow it.

"New York had a civil war of its own once over this same agrarian issue. When it ended, the 'patroons' were evicted and the land passed into the hands of the people who tilled the soil. If our great Western States to-day were owned by a little handful of men, some of them foreigners, and the great mass of the people eked out a scanty existence at the pleasure of the proprietors and their governmental agents, we should have nothing but civil war."

That the President is right in regarding the land question as the crux of the Mexican problem is admitted by Charles R.

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The tall man standing third from the reader's left is Emilio Rabasa, a Huerta delegate. Following from left to right we see Romulo S. Naon, Minister from Argentine; Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil; Madame Riano; Justice Lamar, American delegate; Augustin Rodriguez, Huerta delegate; Eduardo Suarez, Minister from Chile; Luis Elguero, Huerta delegate, and F. W. Lehman, American delegate.

MEDIATORS AND DELEGATES WHO ARE WORKING FOR PEACE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Flint, a man who knows Latin America intimately from the point of view of "big business." Altho Mr. Flint, through long business associations, counts many of the great Mexican landowners among his personal friends, he is convinced that no settlement of the Mexican trouble will be lasting that does not rearrange the whole scheme of land tenure to the advantage of the peon class. Moreover, altho in the beginning he favored the recognition of Huerta, he is now quoted in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) as saying:

"Villa and Carranza could never have got so far had they not been backed by a real wave of patriotic protest against the greed of the Cientificos. I believe that a great patriotic idea is represented by the Constitutionalists. If they succeed, I believe that their Government will provide for a new division of the land and for the protection of the people. Moreover, the wisdom of President Wilson's course will have been demonstrated, and the power for good of the United States in Latin America will have been greatly enhanced."

AFTER HUERTA—WHAT?
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

Among the many other papers indorsing the President's stand on this issue we find the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.), and *Sentinel* (Rep.), Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.), Dayton *Journal* (Rep.), Memphis *News-Scimitar* (Dem.), New York *Globe* (Rep.), *Press* (Prog.), and *Call* (Soc.), and Washington *Times* (Prog.).

Protests, on the other hand, are heard from papers which think we have enough economic problems of our own without dipping into the affairs of our neighbors. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) declares that intervention on our part "should have some solider motive than merely 'serving mankind' in the person of the Mexican peon," and *The Sun* warns us that our Constitution gives us no authority to reform the economic system of a neighboring republic. Says *The Evening Sun* (Ind.):

"The Wilson Administration has definitely adopted as its policy in Mexico the theory that only by taking property from those that possess it and distributing it among those who have nothing can order in Mexico be reestablished and prosperity assured. . . . . .

"But will the common sense of this country respond to a policy which seeks to upset in Mexico conditions which it is bound to perpetuate in the United States? Will the citizens of this great nation cheerfully give blood and lives that the forces ordinarily employed on the north of the Rio Grande to protect property rights shall be used on the south to destroy them?

"Land in Mexico, our Washington informants solemnly inform us, is inequitably divided. Is it equitably divided anywhere? If the peace of Mexico is dependent upon expropriation, do the Tannenbaums, Bouck Whites, and Becky Edelsons of our own back yard see any other solution for the injustice and unfairness of present conditions than the division of property or the expropriation by the State of all property?"

That other nations are likely to give their approval to President Wilson's dream of Mexican readjustment is indicated in the following Washington dispatch to the New York *World:*

"Moral support of this policy the President hopes to obtain from the nations of the world. He has discust phases of it with the Ambassadors and Ministers of the principal nations here and is of the opinion that he will have the moral support of the world.

"It must be given, many of the President's advisers believe, to make the policy successful. By keeping the Monroe Doctrine alive and strong the President can force this moral support, they think."

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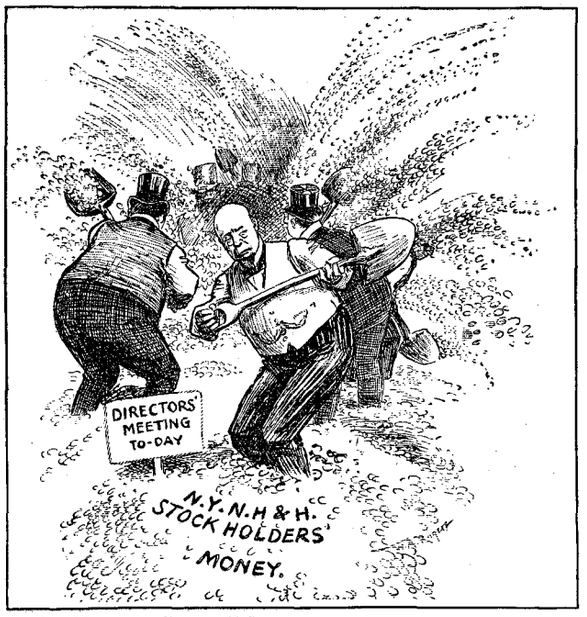
NEW HAVEN SINS LAID TO MR. MORGAN

THE SCATHING CRITICISMS of the press on the New Haven Railroad's "high finance" have centered largely upon Mr. Charles Sanger Mellen, its president for ten years. Now Mr. Mellen takes the stand and passes the entire blame over to the late J. P. Morgan. In picturesque and sometimes humorous phrase he tells how the great financier of our trust period repeated the familiar process of buying competing properties at more than market value, and he pictures the wonder and consternation of the New Haven directors at



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WE HATED TO DO IT.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

the huge disbursements. Some of our newspaper editors are equally mystified, tho the process was common enough in the era when a new trust was formed every day. Mr. Mellen has been blamed for it, but the New Haven's real head during those years was the late J. P. Morgan, agree the editors who have been following Mr. Mellen's testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission. "The directors usually voted the way Mr. Morgan voted"; the President of the road was "proud to be called his man," and can now "recall no case in which he did not have his way." Mr. Mellen even told how he took the responsibility upon himself when the New Haven was under investigation and let himself be indicted for deeds not his own, in order to shield Mr. Morgan, who was then ill. Later, when the results of mismanagement were evident, and after J. P. Morgan's death, Mr. Mellen had to be told by the younger Morgan that it was advisable and necessary for him to resign the presidency of the road. Such admissions, and they were many, incline the Brooklyn *Eagle* to look upon Mr. Mellen's testimony as a wonderful tribute to the power of Morgan, and an "illuminating" revelation of his methods while "the real sufferer" by the telling of these tales "is Mr. Morgan's memory." Statements like these are read with especial interest by those who remember the publication a few weeks ago of a statement by the Morgan banking firm claiming that it had no connection with the New Haven save in a not highly profitable banking relation, and declaring that no member of the firm "ever had any interest" in any property acquired by the New Haven. While Mr. Mellen has told many things of exceeding interest to newspaper critics of the New Haven's management, we find papers like the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Evening Post*, and New York *World* still asking "Why?" *The World* is moved to inquire:

"What was in the minds of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller and their associates when they forced the New Haven into this policy and guided it to plunder and disaster? They did not need money; for they each of them were many millionaires in one. They did not need power; for they had power, and inexhaustible means of acquiring further power. What is more to the point, the vast power that they wielded was due largely to their reputation for financial integrity, prudence, and sagacity—the very antithesis of the qualities that they displayed in their New Haven transactions.

"They could not have believed that their scandalous exploitation of this great property would bring them additional wealth that was worth while. They could not have believed that it would bring them new power and influence in the domain of finance. They could not have believed that they would gain a new measure of popular esteem and public approbation. They were in no extremity that drove them to this devious trail. What they did they did in cold blood and cold calculation. What, then, is the mystery of their conduct?"

The World can vouchsafe no answer, tho it is clear enough to one of Mr. Hearst's editorial writers, who says in the New York *American* that, while "monopoly was Morgan's mania," "it was qualified and its ends were defeated by his insatiate insistence on the first and biggest slice of the profits for himself." In other words, we are told, "the robber Morgan undid the builder Morgan."

Quite different is Mr. Mellen's own conclusion. He declared to Mr. Folk and the other representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission that he never knew Mr. Morgan "to make one single dollar that could be criticized out of any transaction that I have been personally cognizant of." Perhaps it is even more significant that Mr. Mellen, while admitting an occasional disagreement with the great financier and an occasional questioning of his methods, firmly believes that if the latter had lived a few years longer "his judgment would have been justified in all matters with the New Haven lines." The Mellen testimony is so voluminous that much of it can not even be summarized here. The purchase of the Westchester road, running from the Bronx, New York, up into Westchester County, was a typical incident. Oakleigh Thorne, it seems, suggested the purchase to Mr. Mellen, according to press accounts of the Washington hearings, and Mr. Mellen disapproved, but finally brought it before his board of directors. Mr. Morgan, however, took the matter favorably, and a committee was appointed to consummate the deal, composed of Mr. Mellen, Mr. Morgan, Mr. William Rockefeller, and a Mr. Miller. Mr. Mellen, it seems, was not taken into the confidence of the rest of the committee. After fourteen months, as the New York *Evening Post* sums up the testimony, "this committee reported to the board of directors that it had expended $11,000,000, but gave no details." So, as the New York *World* reports Mr. Mellen:

"I asked Mr. Morgan if he would give me a few moments after the meeting. He said, 'Certainly.' He came into my office. I made the explanation that I did not think this was in the form that it should be, that there should be additional information given, and he seemed to be somewhat exercised, quite excited. He said to me, 'Did not Mr. Stetson draw that note?' I said, 'Yes, I suppose so.' 'Do you think you know more how it ought to be drawn than he does?' I allowed that I did not, and dropt it."

Nor, he went on to explain, was he the only New Haven official to come to the same conclusion. After the board meeting several angry directors came in asking Mr. Mellen what had been done with "$11,000,000 of New Haven money." He "offered to appoint any director a committee of one to get the information, but they all 'ducked.'"

Mr. Mellen told how later $1,200,000 of New Haven stock was put in his hands to exchange for almost worthless Westchester stock, how certain charter changes were secured from the city, and how the transaction was carried on in such a way that Mr. Mellen never knew who received the New Haven stock. It is this "deal" that has set editors to conjecturing

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about the relations of Tammany and the New Haven. In the course of the testimony Mr. Mellen explained that the Westchester, worth about $5,000,000, cost the New Haven in all about $35,000,000, and was now being operated at an annual deficit of $1,500,000.

In another case Mr. Morgan called up Mr. Mellen by telephone to say that he had bought a Massachusetts trolley-line for the New Haven at a price so high that President Mellen ejaculated "Jerusalem!" When this story was told, the witness was asked if he were "afraid" to remonstrate with Mr. Morgan. He replied, according to a New York *Tribune* dispatch:

"I do not think that is exactly the term to use. I was not afraid of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was a gentleman. He would not undertake to do physical harm to anybody. I respected Mr. Morgan very highly. I had greater faith in his judgment than I had in my own. I yielded my judgment to his in many cases, and, practically with one exception, I am bound to say I think his judgment was better.

"His was the master mind pretty nearly wherever Mr. Morgan was. That is my best judgment."

So much for Mr. Mellen's testimony to the power of Mr. Morgan's personality. Of his methods, as revealed in this testimony, the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes that "secrecy was either an instinctive or an habitual part of his business methods." A characteristic piece of mysterious dealing was the Billard affair. When the management found that its purchase of the Boston & Maine stock might be held illegal, it proceeded, as now testified, the Hartford *Times* notes,

"to divest itself of them in a very roundabout manner, and then to buy them back at a largely increased price in a still more indirect and underhand way. In brief, it appears that they were sold to a private individual for $125. . . . . .

"The individual held these shares for about a year and then sold them for $150 to a subsidiary corporation which sold them to another subsidiary corporation of the New Haven road. In the transaction the individual's original demand notes were of course received by him as part of the purchase price. . . . The individual, Mr. Billard, got the profit, over $2,000,000, and the New Haven paid it in this tortuous and underground manner."

While Mr. Morgan is receiving the lion's share of attention in the editorial comment on the Mellen testimony it should be noted that the New York *Times* and the Providence *Journal* will not take the Mellen statements at their face value. Nobody before, says the doubting *Times*, ever heard of Morgan and Rockefeller "engaging in an undertaking destined, calculated, and intended from the start to involve loss and disaster." And as for Mellen—"surely no other railroad president ever wrote himself down such a ninny." "Dead men tell no tales," observes the Washington *Times*; moreover, J. P. Morgan was only one of the New Haven directors, and "if he was responsible for the wrong-doing, then his associates on the board were responsible for their own neglect of duty."

Mr. Mellen's testimony, say the Washington dispatches, may be followed by action by the Federal Department of Justice against some of the New Haven directors. The road is now under a new management, which is generally credited with having abandoned all the old ways. But the Mellen testimony, it is thought, may accomplish some definite results. Some papers are for restitution from the Morgan family or other gainers for those losing by the slump in New Haven securities. Mr. Joseph W. Folk, who, as counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, is reentering the field where he first won fame, looks forward to new legislation to prevent future acts like those of the New Haven's old management. Socialist papers and some of the most radical journals without the Socialistic fold can, however, see nothing but government ownership as the sure cure for evils such as those described in Mr. Mellen's "fascinating story." Finally, there is Mr. Mellen's opinion, as stated to his examiners, that the ideal condition of railroading is complete monopoly under strict governmental regulation.

POLITICAL PORTENTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES

BEFORE THE DAY of Pennsylvania's recent primary election, an impartial outside observer predicted that should Boies Penrose be defeated for the Republican Senatorial nomination, there would follow the immediate amalgamation of the Republican and the Washington, or Progressive, parties. If, on the other hand, Senator Penrose were to secure his renomination, the fight as a separate party organization would be renewed. Now, remarks the Republican New York *Tribune*, Mr. Penrose wins, just as Colonel Roosevelt

"BLEST BE THE TIE THAT BINDS."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

returns from South America and plans "to give his attention this fall to a revival of the Progressive movement." Nothing, declares *The Tribune*, "could play more directly into his hands than the nomination of men like Penrose" on Republican tickets. And *The Tribune* finds the Senator so distasteful that it actually urges all Pennsylvanians to vote in November for Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive candidate. In the opinion of the Progressive New York *Evening Mail*, the result in Pennsylvania dims the prospect of Republican rehabilitation, "if it does not wholly wipe it out."

In Pennsylvania, the Progressive dailies are evidently too intent upon making a thorough study of the situation to offer any editorial comment in the first days succeeding the election. In the Progressive Philadelphia *North American's* news columns we hear of Republicans who will bolt Penrose. But no such indications are evident among the Republican editors. For instance, Senator Oliver's Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, *The Press* and *Inquirer* in Mr. Penrose's home city of Philadelphia, and the Scranton *Tribune-Republican* and Pittston *Gazette* in his primary opponent's part of the State, join in rallying all Republicans to support the Penrose ticket. The Republicans chose "deliberately and wisely," declares *The Inquirer*, for Mr. Penrose "has the experience, the intelligence, the influence, and the power that are so necessary for a Senator to have at Washington if the interests of Pennsylvania are to be duly served in the crisis that is upon the State and nation. For it is a crisis that confronts us with a near-free-trade law menacing industry and with more legislation of a highly theoretical and experimental nature in contemplation." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an independent daily with Republican proclivities, is, on the other hand, disappointed at the defeat of the antiorganization

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candidate, Mr. Dimmick. In its opinion, Senator Penrose's "record heavily handicaps him."

Mr. Penrose's opponents are Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer (Dem.), who is supposed to have the support of the National Administration, and who defeated his "old-guard" Democratic opponent after a hard fight, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, who was unopposed in the Washington party's primary. There are five months before the election, Colonel Roosevelt may stump the State, and the Wilson Administration may gain or lose strength in the meanwhile. Predictions are therefore, perhaps, out of order. Democratic hopes seem to be based upon the belief that a divided opposition will "allow Mr. Palmer to slip in." Progressives expect Republicans to desert Penrose, and the Senator's friends count on "the force of the protection cry in Pennsylvania."

CARNEGIE REPORT ON THE BALKAN ATROCITIES

EVEN SHERMAN'S DEFINITION of war, as one editor remarks, seems inadequate after reading the report of the international commission sent into the Balkan Peninsula by the Carnegie Peace Foundation to investigate the charges and countercharges of atrocities made by all sides during the wars of 1912 and 1913. Apparently the only glimmer of cheer that can be extracted from this tale of horrors is the hope, exprest by such papers as the Columbus *Dispatch*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, Philadelphia *Record*, and New York *Commercial*, that it may have weight with the civilized nations as one more argument against all war. Not only does the commission report that "there is no clause in international law applicable to land war and to the treatment of the wounded that was not violated to a greater or less extent by all the belligerents," but it can see little hope that the peninsula will not again be the scene of similar barbarities in the future. "Under present conditions," the report reads, "the case seems well-nigh hopeless."

The commission finds, however, that while all parties to the second Balkan War were guilty of almost incredible atrocities in their treatment of women, children, and non-combatants, the Greeks were perhaps the worst offenders, and the Bulgars the least guilty. From a summary of the report printed in the New York *Sun* we quote as follows:

"The idea of the Balkan warrior, be he Turk, Bulgar, Serb, Greek, or Montenegrin, is not only the defeat and capture of his enemy, but also his death, the murder of his family, the looting of his house and property, and their destruction so that not a vestige remains—in short, the extinction of the race. This was the principle (if it may be called a principle) followed by almost all the belligerents. But the evidence at hand tends to show that atrocities by the Bulgarians were fewer and less revolting than those perpetrated by the Turks and the Bulgarians' allies, particularly the Greeks."

But the excesses that marked the war of the Allies against the Turks were insignificant in comparison with the atrocities committed when the former allies turned upon one another in the second Balkan War. Concerning this period we read:

"In the Greek indictment of the Bulgarians, which the commission had to investigate, three principal events were brought out: The massacre at Doxato, the slaughter at Demir-Hissar, and the burning of Serres.

"The commission went over these charges very carefully and said: 'These three cases are far from supporting the general statements of some Greek writers that the Bulgarians in their withdrawal from southern Macedonia and western Thrace followed a general policy of devastation and massacre.'

"There is quite a contrast between what has gone before and the commission's investigation of the charges against the Greeks.

"In order to show to what depths of brutality race hatred had sunk the Greeks, the commission points to a gaudily colored poster seen in the streets of Salonika and bought eagerly by the returning Greek soldiers. It shows a Greek highlander holding a living Bulgarian soldier with both hands while he gnaws the face of his victim with his teeth like some beast of prey."

But the worst evidence against the Greeks, the commission finds, is their own confessions of atrocities, contained in letters captured by the Bulgarians on the eve of the armistice. To quote again from the *Sun's* summary:

"The mail-bags of the 19th Greek Infantry Regiment were taken at Dobrinichte and after being transported to Sofia were translated. The commission is satisfied they are genuine. Of them the commission says:

" 'The letters require no commentary. Some of the writers boast of the cruelties practised by the Greek Army. Others deplore them. The statements of fact are simple, brutal, and direct, and always to the same effect. These soldiers all state that they everywhere burned the Bulgarian villages. Two boast of the massacre of prisoners of war. One remarks that all the girls they met with were violated. Most of the letters dwell on the slaughter of women and children.' "

"There is no questioning the evidence presented by the commission," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*. But this view is far from being shared by the *Athena*, a Greek daily published in New York, which does not hesitate to characterize the Carnegie report as "an international scandal." As this indignant paper sees it, the report represents, not the results of a thorough and unbiased investigation, but a shameless case of whitewashing. Most of the commissioners, the *Athena* declares, are ignorant of Balkan affairs, and consequently were easily led by their two pro-Bulgarian colleagues, H. N. Brailsford, an English journalist, and Prof. Paul Miloukov, member of the Russian Duma. These men, declares the *Athena*, "accepted, almost unexamined, every witness the Bulgarian Government submitted to them."

Nor is this New York Greek journal alone in challenging the accuracy of the commission's report. We learn from a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* that Greece's diplomatic representatives in Washington take a similar attitude. According to this correspondent:

"The Greek Chargé, Mr. Vouros, says he has documents which prove that the Carnegie report, as quoted in the newspapers, contains inaccuracies. One of them is a copy of a report from General Sotillis, in command of the Seventh division of the Greek Army, which states that this division was never compelled to abandon its mail and that the names of twenty-five officers who, the Bulgarians say, wrote letters narrating frightful atrocities by the Greeks, are not to be found in the roster of those who served in that division."

And the same dispatch quotes a statement issued by the Greek Legation, which says in part:

"We have in our possession at the present time documentary evidence showing that the commission's investigation was incomplete, that much of its so-called evidence is without foundation in fact, and that its conclusions are at variance with the official reports of representatives of various European nations who investigated conditions on the spot before there was time to remove any of the evidence of the barbarous conduct of the Bulgarians. . . . . .

"The Carnegie commission includes in its membership two men known to have pro-Bulgarian sentiments. These members were objected to by Servia and Greece. They were so notably prejudiced that the Servian Government refused to permit the commission to enter its territory."

The report, which fills 200 book-pages and has a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler, is signed by the following members of the commission: Dr. Josef Redlich, professor of public law in the University of Vienna, Austria; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and M. Justin Codart, lawyer and member of the Chamber of Deputies of France; Dr. Walther Schucking, professor of law at the University of Marburg, Germany; Francis W. Hirst, editor of *The Economist*, and Dr. H. N. Brailsford, journalist, of Great Britain; Professor Paul Miloukov, member of the Russian Duma, and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, professor in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

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GERMAN INTENTIONS IN HAITI

HAITI will now be crowding in upon any time that our State Department has left at its disposal by the Mexican question, thinks one watchful editor, and another fears that the Administration will soon find itself in a new "mess," perhaps as serious as the Mexican trouble. The first report which brought on this editorial anxiety was to the effect, as a New York *Herald* Washington dispatch stated it, that arrangements were practically concluded "whereby German financiers were to loan the Haitian Government about $2,000,000 and Germany was to receive in return control over certain ports and customs receipts, including the right to construct a coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas." According to this authority, the rights to be given Germany were so broad as to "constitute a German control over Haiti which must be regarded by the United States as an infraction of the present interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine." But rumors like these were so emphatically denied by the Haitian Minister at Washington and from official sources at Berlin that some of our editors profess to have quite recovered from their fears. The denials, declares the New York *Herald* editorially, prove effectually—

"That Germany never has sought a coaling station in Haiti or to obtain control, financial, commercial, or political, of Haiti;

"That Germany has not the slightest intention or desire to use the Mexican crisis as a means of gaining advantages in Haiti;

"That one of the guiding principles of German policy is the maintenance of the friendliest relations with the United States."

This is to be accepted in good faith, agrees the New York *Globe*, but it would nevertheless call attention to certain significant facts in the Haitian situation:

"The German Foreign Office admits that some time ago Germany joined other European countries in representing to Washington that European investments in Haitian bonds were so preponderating that control over Haitian revenues, if established, should be a joint affair. In other words, Germany, acting this time with France, is of the opinion that the reorganization of Haitian finances should not be left exclusively to the United States. . . . . .

"Recently, on failure of the Haitian Government to pay interest due to Frenchmen, two French war-ships seized two Haitian gunboats and kept them until the money was paid. Germany followed by a similar peremptory demand in favor of her citizens, and Great Britain has done the same. It is plain that something must be done, for Haiti is practically bankrupt and has no option but to default on her enormous debt.

"The identical note of France and Germany to this country is said to suggest, if control of the Haitian custom-houses is established, that on the controlling board the various countries shall be represented proportionately to their claims against Haiti. This proposal will, of course, not be accepted. It would practically turn Haiti over to Germany and France. If there is to be outside control of the Haitian custom-houses it must be by this country alone. We have won the right to be deemed impartial. Legitimate German and French interests in Haiti may be safely left to our protection."

And in view of our record in Santo Domingo, *The Globe* does not think it likely "that Germany and France will persist in opposition to American control of Haitian finances if we are willing to undertake the onerous and thankless task."

Yet others refuse to be reassured and insist that our State Department has a ticklish job ahead of it in Haiti. It seems to *The Wall Street Journal*, for instance, that when the German Government takes the trouble to deny formally an irresponsible rumor like this, "it arouses more anxiety than it allays." Indeed, "it may well be that the denial is also a hint, and even a warning." For, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "it virtually assures that, Monroe Doctrine or not, there are circumstances in which Germany could seize a custom-house in Haiti as security for the claims of its nationals. This . . . is a claim which even our amateur diplomats at Washington can not pretend to admit." Likewise the Boston *Transcript* sees here "what is virtually a challenge," and it declares that our Government "can not afford to let European control of Haitian finances run into indefinite European occupation of Haiti, for that would be infraction of the Monroe Doctrine; neither can the United States afford to see a European Power, or Powers, planted on one of the approaches to the Panama Canal."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. MELLEN probably doesn't mind getting into hot water when it involves an immunity bath.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

AFTER the army gets through disarming the people of Colorado, it ought to be sent to South Carolina.—*Washington Herald.*

IT is understood that Mr. Mellen has not been invited to become professor of railroading at Harvard.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is to be hoped that bust of Ambassador Page made recently by an American sculptor isn't a speaking likeness.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

NO matter what the next President of Mexico does, he'll be recognized. No getting into the same kind of a scrape twice.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

IN Colorado the men have 70,000 more votes than the women; so don't blame the sisters, tho they have voted for twenty-one years.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

"GENERAL FUNSTON purposes to drive out of Vera Cruz all the people who do not work, and who live on others." Vera Cruz is not the only town that needs a Funston.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE pledge made at the Progressives' banquet, in Hammond, that the party "will duplicate the triumph of two years ago," must, generally speaking, sound all right to the Democrats.—*Indianapolis News.*

"HELP!"
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

A CHICAGO man has sued his mother-in-law for $50,000. There's real courage for you.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WE gather that the Secretary of War wants the correspondents at Vera Cruz to get the news, not to make it.—*Newark News.*

IT is one of the signs of the Mexican times that Villa continues to make news, while Huerta would suppress it.—*New York World.*

THEY are going to have a lot of trouble in Mexico pretty soon separating the bandits from the Constitutionalists.—*New York World.*

ANNOUNCEMENT that a French scientist has evolved a railroad in the air has no bearing on the present status of the New Haven.—*Newark News.*

IN testifying that Morgan made him president of the New Haven, Mr. Mellen seems to have violated the old rule of *de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*—*Milwaukee Journal.*

AMBASSADOR PAGE wants Americans to work on London newspapers, which shows that the Ambassador is beginning to hanker for something to read.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HOWARD ELLIOTT, the new president of the New Haven, is telling the stockholders of that system to "sell your hammer and buy you a horn." The trouble is that these men have so recently come out at the small end of the horn.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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TIME to dust off the chairs in the Ananias Club.—*Wall Street Journal.*

LOOKS as if T. R.'s river will be another Battle Creek!—*Columbia State.*

A RIVER of ink is likely to be shed over the River of Doubt.—*Philadelphia Record.*

LET us hope that the report that the Colonel left his proofs at Etah is not true.—*Boston Transcript.*

ROOSEVELT should have thought twice before he called his river "The River of Doubt."—*St. Louis Republic.*

BUT the Colonel is out of the woods only so far as it relates to Brazilian fastnesses.—*Portland Oregonian.*

POOR Colonel Roosevelt! He has exhausted almost every quarter of this medium-sized planet.—*Chicago News.*

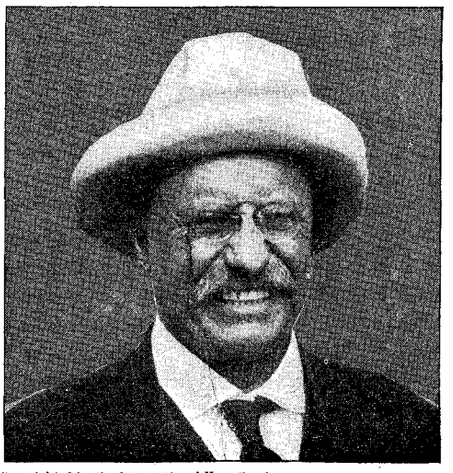
ANOTHER great discovery that T. R. has just made is that the explorer's lot is not a happy one.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. ROOSEVELT might knock off 500 miles of that river. Even Wall Street can not swallow so much water.—*Wall Street Journal.*

BUT the English geographers must at least admit that the Colonel never saw that Brazilian river before.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

MOREOVER, Colonel Roosevelt is too experienced an explorer to have included in his party Arpelah and Itookashoo.—*Cleveland Leader.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has discovered a river one thousand miles long, but hasn't offered it to the Smithsonian Institution.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



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GLAD TO EXCHANGE THE TROPICAL FOR THE POLITICAL JUNGLE.

IF he lost fifty-five pounds and has the fever, we fear the Colonel is not going to be able to open the Panama Canal by swimming through and towing a battle-ship.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A BRITISH explorer sneeringly declares that Roosevelt has discovered a river that runs up-hill. Still, if true, this isn't the first up-hill business that the Colonel has tackled recently.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT must be said for the Colonel that in discovering a river he located it where it makes a tax on nothing but credulity. It never will have to be taken care of in the river and harbor appropriation bill.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

ONE of the Roosevelt party went mad and disappeared in the jungle. Perhaps Teddy was trying to convert him to Bull Mooseism.—*Portland Oregonian.*

WE wouldn't be surprized to learn that the wound on T. R.'s leg is the result of a bee sting.—*Columbia State.*

FURTHERMORE, it is understood that the Colonel discovered that 1,000-mile river without the seductive aid of gum-drops.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

THE maps are wrong, explains the Colonel, in reference to the controversy over his River of Doubt. Of course; for Roosevelt couldn't be.—*Baltimore American.*

YOU have observed, of course, that Colonel Roosevelt's guides in South America knew right where to find that "undiscovered" river for him.—*Washington Herald.*

DOC COOK missed a good opportunity when he failed to claim the discovery of that new Brazilian river about three days before the Colonel emerged.—*Houston Chronicle.*

AN exchange says that Colonel Roosevelt, like Job, is afflicted with boils. In the interest of verisimilitude, however, the resemblance can not be carried further.—*Rochester Post Express.*

IT is to be hoped T. R. took care not to set the river on fire.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

BUT will the Colonel derive from his river the inspiration never to stop running?—*Boston Herald.*

THERE can be no denying that the Colonel's river has at least produced a flow of oratory.—*Boston Herald.*

THE National Geographic Society believes in the Colonel's South-American claims. The Society has no desire to disband and take to the bushes.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ANYWAY, Roosevelt discovered the Great Salt River in the United States two years ago.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE Colonel will probably bring a sample of that river with him and make his critics take water.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A RIVER of Doubt was T. R.'s discovery, but there seems to be a whole ocean of it in England.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE antithird-term sentiment is the only discovery the Colonel has ever made that he is at all skeptical about.—*Boston Transcript.*

OF course, there is no significance in the fact that Theodore's companion when that river was found was Colonel Lyra.—*Columbia State.*

FROM where they are sitting, with their feet on the desk, the geographers can't see the river Colonel Roosevelt discovered.—*Toledo Blade.*

IF the Republican party indorses that thousand-mile river, will the Colonel call all things squared up and make peace once more?—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

HAVING termed Colonel Roosevelt a charlatan, referring to the Colonel's South-American discoveries, A. H. Savage Landor is precariously perched on the edge of the Dr. Long class.—*Newark News.*

THE man who denies that Colonel Roosevelt discovered a river may have the courage of his convictions, but, unless he is quick on his feet, he doesn't display any extraordinary amount of good judgment.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HAVING ridiculed Colonel Roosevelt's journey of exploration and "discovery" to his heart's content, Henry Savage Landor says he is now going to Italy for a rest. Would advise him to get farther away than Italy if he is really looking for a rest.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AMONG the countries discovered by Colonel Roosevelt, as we recall them, are North America, South America, Europe, and Africa.—*Nashville Banner.*

NOW he is home, Roosevelt will have to do some more exploring to find his lost Progressives.—*Baltimore American.*

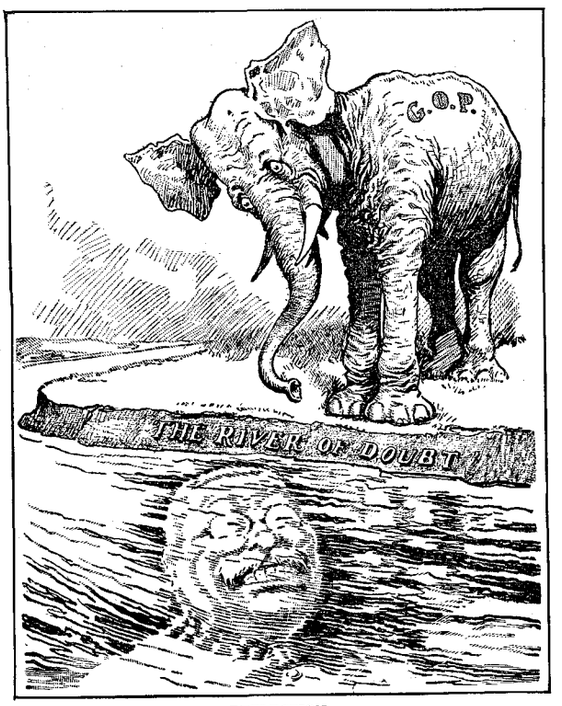
THINK of the luck. He can't even go a million miles into the woods and discover a river without having to fight about it when he comes out.—*Little Arthur Echo.*

DR. COOK says he's certain Colonel Roosevelt discovered that river, which is another proof that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."—*Richmond News-Leader.*

WHEN the Colonel gets home the Bull Moose are likely to sing "Shall We Gather at the River?" instead of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S discovery of a new tribe in South America will probably make up for the one in this country that disappeared while he was away.—*Nashville Banner.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S intimation that he may run again in 1916 is calculated to make some other persons lose fifty-five pounds without the trouble of going to Brazil.—*Grand Rapids Press.*



REFLECTION.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

CARTOONIST AND PARAGRAPHER WELCOME THE COLONEL.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

DOUBTS ABOUT MEXICAN "MEDIATION"

"I DON'T CARE what color you paint the wagon, so long as you paint it red," said the farmer in the old story, and President Wilson's "mediation" theory strikes some of the foreign press as a compromise of the same sort. For our Government asks certain things as unalterable requirements, making the negotiations a species of "heads I win, tails you lose,"—a strange preliminary to arbitration. This style of mediation makes President Wilson "appear to be playing to the gallery," remarks the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung*, and it suspects him of wishing merely to drag matters along until Huerta is driven out, Carranza enters Mexico City, and a virtual American protectorate is established. The plan of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile is to halt Wilson's imperialistic aggression, and finally bring him under European influence, continues this weighty organ, but in this they will fail, for "Europe is determined to make the United States pull the chestnut out of the fire for her, burnt fingers or not." Huerta is frankly admired by the Cologne editor for keeping up his fight "to the last ditch," and it quotes approvingly his remark that his life and Mexican independence "will end the same day," thus putting himself in the same class with Kosciusko. A solution of the tangle is suggested by the Paris *Temps:*

WAR "SHORT OF WAR."

HUERTA—"Enough, Señor Sam; we shall be pleased to arbitrate."
—*Canadian Courier* (Toronto).

"The mediating Powers, if they wish to assure a definite peace, must be able to induce the Mexican factions to agree on a compromise, and, in accord with President Wilson, establish a provisional government in Mexico. The Government of Washington should bring pressure to bear upon the Constitutionalists while the mediating Powers and the European Powers use their influence with the other side. Otherwise mediation will fail to cut the knot of the Mexican imbroglio."

A more friendly tone marks the comment of the South-American press since we accepted the A. B. C. offer. Previously there was a strong feeling against our action at Vera Cruz, culminating in a noisy demonstration in Montevideo, where the police had to protect the United States legation. And our attitude of fatherly protection over South America is still resented. Europe has really done more to develop that continent than we have, say its editors, but we propose by our Monroe Doctrine to "protect" it. The weighty *Prensa* of Buenos Aires rather thinks that Europe should protect the Latin republics from the United States, and calls the Monroe Doctrine an outworn policy, saying:

"The intervention of the European Powers would be opportune at this moment. It is the policy of the Argentine Republic to keep on good terms with all the countries of America, large or small; to strengthen the intellectual and commercial relations existing between them, and to make their ideals ours. But the Argentine Republic is equally anxious to live on the best of terms with the European nations, and never forgets that, for a century past, Europe has contributed to her progress and that European States gave her their moral support at the time when she was developing into an independent State. We see no reason why, without the slightest cause, a doctrine of common defense, the Monroe Doctrine, should be tolerated, a doctrine dating from the year 1823, and directed against a European policy that no longer exists."

Difficulties may easily arise from mediation that will make matters worse than before, note the London press. If the mediators agree on terms which President Wilson can not accept, "the war would have to proceed with the sympathy of the whole of Latin America overtly on Mexico's side," says *The Graphic;* while *The Daily News* observes that in taking Argentina, Brazil, and Chile into our councils we are like the king who introduced a lion's cub into his palace:

—*The Star* (Montreal).

"The frank acceptance of the offer of the Latin republics by the United States may tend to restore confidence between them, but one sees in the offer itself the shadow of a still larger disaster. It is tragic irony that the future peace and prosperity of the whole of the New World is now endangered for the sake of a man like Huerta."

South-American union against North-American aggression is discerned by the London *Outlook* in the mediation offer. It says:

"Unquestionably the intervention of the greater republics of South America in President Wilson's plans constitutes the most significant development in the Mexican situation that could be expected. The A. B. C. diplomacy, as the policy of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile is alphabetically designated, may possibly be welcome to the embarrassments of Washington, but it is a clear intimation that the bullying program of the Monroe Doctrine has found its limit. The deliberate provocation of Mexican sentiment, the support and stimulation of every kind of revolutionary criminality, the arming of

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every brigand against the peace of Mexico, have left the States of Latin America no shadow of doubt as to the sort of future which the aggressive Republic in the North would reserve for them. The alarm of Latin America has now produced a clear promise or threat of an alliance for mutual defense."

But the London *Times* has the following good words for our President:

"Whatever the effect of this latest development of the policy of President Wilson on the critical question of the moment—

SITTING TIGHT.

AMERICAN EAGLE—"Of course, I'm in a very strong position and quite comfortable, but, all the same, I hope they'll hurry up with the mediation." —*Punch* (London).

and we sincerely hope that it may be as good as is its intention—there can be no doubt as to the impression in favor of the United States which it is calculated to produce in Latin America generally. For years past the Latin-American Republics have been watching with misgiving and resentment the new developments of the Monroe Doctrine which seemed to aim at consecrating an eventual hegemony of the United States over both Americas. Suspicion of the 'New Monroism,' fed by the intervention of the Americans in Panama, in Cuba, and in Nicaragua seemed to become certainty with President Wilson's claim to intervene, on general principles, in the internal affairs of Mexico; and the actual invasion of Mexican territory, tho justified on other grounds, was greeted by an outburst of protest in the South-American press. . . . These alarms and misgivings President Wilson's action in accepting the offer of the three Powers will tend to allay. It will do much to convince the Latin Americans that, whatever imperialist ambitions may exist in certain quarters in the United States, President Wilson at least is sincere in declaring he does not share them."

EDUCATIONAL RIVALRY IN ALBANIA—William of Wied, King of Albania, finds the domestic affairs of his Kingdom somewhat confounded by the rivalries of Vienna and Rome, which extend even to the education of the children of his people. One would make them little Austrians, the other little Italians. To quote from the London *Times:*

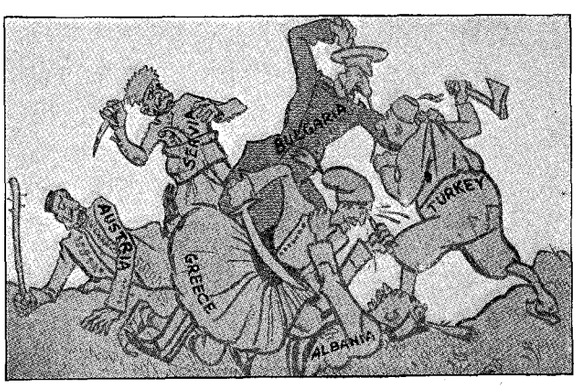
"Austria-Hungary built a school at Durazzo about a year ago in order to induce the young generation to learn not only its three R's, but also that there is a brotherhood between black double-headed eagles, and that the newly fledged fowl of Skanderbeg should be the dear friend and petted younger brother of the great bicephalic bird of the Hofburg. As nobody had any books at home the kindly proprietors of the new school provided them gratis. In the interests of decorum, clothes were also presented to the children, and then, for fear that they might fall into conversation with Italians during the luncheon interval, the children were fed at the expense of the Dual Monarchy.

"The Italians, finding their allies had stolen a march, hurriedly opened a school of their own, adopted the whole of the Austro-Hungarian policy, so far as books, clothes, and dinners were concerned, and then, to be sure of enabling the children to benefit from Western education, intimated that parents would receive a daily attendance fee of three francs (60 cents) for any of their children who might come to the Italian school."

SEAMY SIDE OF BALKAN PEACE

THRACE, Macedonia, and Albania, as we have noted from time to time, have by no means been lulled into tranquillity by the Treaty of Bucharest and the benevolent interferences of the European Powers. The rebellion of the Greeks in southern Albania has been treated in these pages. It is still in progress, and the accompanying illustrations give some glimpses of it. In central and northern Albania another rebellion has broken out, the new King has had to summon aid from the foreign war-ships at Durazzo, and Essad Pasha has been arrested as the chief conspirator. Elsewhere Greek and Moslem are persecuting each other with fire and sword. The Greeks are driving the Moslems from Macedonia and the Moslems are expelling the Greeks from Thrace. Rapine and bloodshed still reign in the lands where Orpheus sang and Trajan and Hadrian triumphed, and the "crusade" of the Bulgarian Ferdinand has done nothing to rescue the Christian shrines and homes in Thrace from the clutches of Mohammedan unbelievers. Such is the substance of reports in *The Orient* (Constantinople). The organ of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarchate is the *Ekklesiastike Aletheia* (Constantinople), and it states that while the Greek Christians are being forcibly driven to leave their homes in Turkey and flee to their home-land, the immigration of Mohammedans to take their place is instigated and encouraged by the Turkish Government. To quote a passage from this gruesome tale, which speaks plainly of the cruelty of the Turkish officials:

"They forbid the Greek villagers to sell their animals, and they fix prices for their grain equal to about one-tenth of its value, and compel them to sell at such a price to the incoming immigrants. They demand from the Greeks the payment of taxes and the free transportation in their wagons of the Moslem refugees and the compulsory making of roads; and when they are unable to fulfil these demands immediately, they summon them to emigrate. At the same time they organize bands of Moslem refugees, especially Turks from Albania, who go about the villages by night and fire into the air to frighten the inhabitants. The next day the chief of police, the captain of the gar-



ALBANIA'S FINAL CHAPTER.

—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

rison, the *müdir*, etc., call the villagers and set before them the dangers that threaten them on the part of the Albanian Turks if they do not leave. Then appears a horde of miserable and unrighteous speculators, under the national mask of Turkish patriots, with branches all over Thrace, and these take advantage of the misery of others and compel the Greek villagers, for a mere pittance, under the lead of the *müdir* and the tax-gatherer, who as a usual thing are relatives of the purchasers, to

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A FRIENDLY "SEIZURE" OF PROVISIONS.

When the Greek Army evacuated a town in southern Albania, the Greek rebels there "seized" its food supplies. No one objected.

FLAG OF THE GREEK REBELS IN ALBANIA.

It is the Greek flag with the addition of the double-headed eagle, a relic from the Byzantine emperors.

SCENES IN THE GREEK REBELLION IN ALBANIA.

part with their cattle, their goods, and all they have, and take the road to the coast.

"But note that things do not always go along so smoothly and peacefully. Frequently the immigrants and their leaders break open doors and windows by force and are settled by the village officials in the houses of the Christians, whom they throw out into the streets after robbing them of all their property, telling them in the most categorical fashion that there is no longer any place for them in this country. Beatings, oppression, and torture are the lot of those who offer the slightest resistance. In other cases the villages are besieged for days; and, when they surrender, the Albanian-Turkish hordes swoop down with the thunder of guns in broad daylight on the shops and houses of the Greeks, and the stealing of their cattle and goods begins, followed by the mournful exodus of the inhabitants."

GREEK REFUGEES FROM ALBANIA,

Whose houses and property have been sacked by the Albanians, compelling them to seek safety in Greece.

The Turkish paper *Tanin* (Constantinople) admits that every ship that leaves Durazzo and Adrianople is crowded with Greek refugees, but says that this is no fault of the Turks. It simply means that the Turks have beaten the Greeks at their own game. The Greeks could never agree with the Mohammedans; the Greeks are taunted with having committed barbarous and almost unheard-of cruelties during the last stages of the Balkan War. Now they are suffering the uncomfortable reprisals which naturally follow. A hedgehog and a salmon can not sleep in the same bed, says the Finnish proverb; the fish is cold and slippery, and the other bristles with sharp weapons. So it is not the Turk that drives out the Greek, but the Greek that retires of his own accord. But what has a high ecclesiastic of the Greek Church got to do with this matter, asks this Turkish paper, from which we quote as follows:

"We do not believe this intrusion of the Orthodox Church in such a matter is laudable. The Patriarch, despite the prestige attaching to his high office, can not raise in the esteem of the civilized world the Greeks who have lost favor by the cruelties and excesses they have committed in Macedonia. The Greek papers have announced that the Patriarch would not celebrate in his official character the resurrection of Christ, as the Church was in mourning for 'serious causes.' If these 'serious causes' are the emigration of Greeks from Thrace, the Orthodox Church puts on mourning very easily. The emigration of Greeks from Thrace is the natural result of the tyrannical excesses of the Greeks of Macedonia. The Greek population of Thrace does not wish to live any longer with the Turks, because the latter, after the suffering they have endured in Macedonia, can no longer be the friends of the Greeks. That is why they are leaving, but it is not true, as the Athens agency says, that the Government is forcing them to leave; nor are there other 'serious causes,' as the Patriarchate insinuates. The Government, at the request of the Patriarchate, sent an examiner to the spot; he found nothing abnormal. The Greeks wish to go, and assuredly nobody is trying to prevent their doing so; but it is of their own free will that they go. Once more we say it: there is no other cause for this emigration than the excesses which the Turks have suffered and are suffering in Macedonia. The Greeks have done all in their power to compel the Turks to quit Macedonia, in order to create a homogeneous majority for themselves."

But this bland denial loses much of its force when we learn that the Turkish Government has not been deaf to the appeals made to it by the Greeks, and while admitting the facts of Turkish oppression in the Balkan provinces, the Sultan has apparently taken some measures to repair the wrongs done, and prevent further wrong-doing.

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SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN FRANCE

FRANCE has already had a Socialist Premier, but in Parliament the Socialist tide rises higher and higher. As there are some nine warring parties or groups in the Chamber of Deputies the condition of things is somewhat chaotic and the view of the leading Paris organs is that an attempt should be made to Americanize party government in France by the institution of two parties only, Conservative and Socialist. The excitement throughout France for the past weeks has kept the nation in a turmoil. It has been along scattered and guerrilla lines, and the battle has raged principally around the Three Years' Military Service Law, bitterly hated by the Socialists and the general proletariat. The agricultural classes complain that three instead of two years' service will hinder the work of farming, and the industrial classes blame the additional burdens which they must take up in submitting to taxes for increased pay-rolls and armaments. In Paris the Socialist candidates obtained 34 per cent. of the votes polled, an increase of 55,000 votes. The excitement is thus described by the *Correspondant* (Paris), a Conservative monthly of high authority:

"Again has France been the prey to an attack of election fever. It is a fever of the season which the spring ever brings back every four years and from which not a city, a village, or a hamlet can escape. The Romans who knew it well called it the comitial sickness, a sort of epilepsy which seizes people in the public square. All manifestations nowadays have become somewhat less violent; the citizens do not roll on the ground in public places. But nevertheless the electoral fever is still a very disgusting thing! Whenever it appears, humanity, which is rarely beautiful to see, shows its ugliest side. All its dregs rise fermenting to the surface. If the electoral programs grow more moderate, the passions, the appetities of the mob grow more violent. It is rarely that the candidates in this country go to battle with flying banners like gallant men. The most of them, now wheedling, now threatening the voter, attempt to trick or terrorize him. The election, three times out of four, is nothing but a riot engaged in without the slightest sincerity, where principles vanish into thin air in face of a crowd far too stupid to comprehend the questions which they are called upon to decide."

The great conflict over the Three Years' Service Law, which caused much of the excitement so pessimistically described above, is thus referred to by the Paris *Temps:*

"According to the election returns 308 out of 602 members are in favor of the law, the others being against the three years' service, or doubtful. The Socialists' success in the elections appears to have been due to their well-defined platform, that they knew exactly what they wanted. The Radicals and other groups had almost as many programs as candidates. But the Socialists stood firm as a phalanx against the extension of military service. The Cabinet can not abandon the position it has taken in the matter, and yet it finds the Government placed in a dilemma, for if the Socialists assume a hostile attitude, Mr. Doumergue's majority would be gone and probably Delcassé would step into his place."

The following list of electoral results will show how cut up and weakened are the party forces in the French Chamber of Deputies, and yet the important *Figaro* (Paris) objects to such a regrouping as would dualize the party government. According to the returns the new Chamber will be formed as follows:

Extreme Socialists, 102.
Independent and Republican Socialists, 30.
United Radicals, 136.
Independent Radicals and Republicans of the Left, 102.
Democratic Alliance, 100.
Progressives and Federated Republicans, 54.
National Liberals, 34.
Right, composed of Royalists and extreme Conservatives, 26.
Independents, 16.

This leading organ thinks the two-party plan of a Socialist and Radical coalition against a Conservative group would bring Mr. Jaurès, the Socialist extremist, to the front, and adds:

"The Conservatives are often reproached with resorting to the worst political methods. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They are generally quite content with exploiting for their advantage the worst scandals of the régime. The worst kind of political strategy at the present moment rather characterizes the Radical-Socialists. They pursue this course in so scandalous a manner that one of their organs, the *Aurore* (Paris), actually expresses the disgust which this course excites, and says, 'We are quite aware that we are playing the part of the worst enemies of society!' The Radical-Socialists feel not the slightest remorse. They simply forget that we all belong to society, that is, to the country, to France. If we must have no more France, what is the good of discussing the kind of party government we want? No one builds on a foundation of ruins. That would be a return to barbarism."

In another article, the *Figaro* predicts a coalition of the Extreme Left whereby Mr. Juarès will be able to realize his "ideal city," a figment of the brain, like Plato's Republic. In an article under the title "The Assembly Turned Topsyturvy," we read:

"We hear on all sides prognostics uttered with regard to the new Assembly. The best-informed persons predict that we are to have a new master, and he is to be Mr. Juarès, who, at the head of a hundred united Socialists, full of the spirit of domination, and a hundred and fifty Radical-Socialists, full of abject submissiveness, will set to work to realize the divers fantastic schemes known under the name of the Socialist ideal.

"But as these idealists are for the most part intensely practical, they will be satisfied first of all with building the city of the future, which will be a pretty hard labor, and with pulling down our present political 'city,' which can be done more immediately.

"I believe that never before has an Assembly been so false a creation as this one, so far as truly representing the country lies."

In face of this supposed danger of Socialist domination in the Assembly, the *Correspondant*, quoted above, appeals to French patriots to form a coalition of the Right, with the watchword, "France, our country, before all party division"; and it proceeds:

"The time is now ripe for the moderates of the political world to attempt uniting a coalition of the honest people of all shades of opinion against these maniacs of chicane, allies of the workers of revolution, and to accomplish this in the higher interests of the country, and to set up in opposition to Mr. Juarès, his followers and his sectarian program, another program, truly and simply national."

But Mr. Juarès himself, in his *Humanité* (Paris), raises a triumphant pæan over the Socialist victory, which, he thinks, will eventuate in transforming the political world. Even tho the Radicals be induced by the Conservative tocsin of alarm to forsake the ranks of the Extreme Left, the ultimate ascendency of socialism in France is declared assured, and he writes in his paper:

"The elections have plainly shown what high hopes we may have for the future. The progress made by our party in every quarter, in country places as well as in the cities, shows that the need of a social transformation is being day by day more keenly felt. Even if the Conservative maneuver of panic should succeed, all the worse for the radicals who join their ranks, for by doing so they would surrender to the Socialist party the glorious responsibility of carrying on, alone and unaided, the policy of democracy and progress.

"But I do not believe in the success of these activities, which are palpably dictated by self-interest, and in any case I venture to say that the Socialists can not fail in the duty which they have so freely mapped out for themselves. In every quarter where the federations of the party have been recognized, it is at once seen that it is for the best interests of the Republic and of the proletariat for voters to support a democrat, thus assuring, without fail, without hesitation, the defeat of the party of decadent reaction. The voters will thus gain, whatever happens, the moral benefit of their clear-sighted and moral attitude."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WORK

WHAT WE CALL physical labor consists of movements of various kinds; often of a repetition of the same motion or of a group of connected motions. The study of such motions is an important part of the modern effort toward physical efficiency; yet it is not so much a study of muscle as it is of mind. The control of muscular movement in work is at bottom a problem of psychology, involving such points as rhythm, fatigue, and interest. This is recognized and emphasized in an address before the Western Efficiency Society made by Herbert L. Trube and published in abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May) under the title, "Monotony and Fatigue." Mr. Trube, starting from the commonplace that every form of economic labor must first be learned, holds it to be evident that one method of teaching must reach the goal more quickly and reliably than another. Some methods of teaching must therefore be economically more efficient. He goes on to say:

"It is not difficult to see how many factory artizans have learned the same complex motion according to entirely different methods. The result is that they carry out the various partial movements in a different order, or with different auxiliary motions, or in different positions, or in a different rhythm, or with different emphasis, simply because they imitate different teachers and because no understanding of the best methods for the teaching has been reached. The average apprentice approaches instruction in any chance way and usually learns the first steps with a psychophysical attitude which is left to accident. An immense waste of energy, a quite antieconomic training in unfit movements, is the natural result.

"The simplest study, that of the mere repetition of movement, has been delved into with some degree of success by psychophysicists. Fechner, the real founder of experimental psychology, performed fatiguing experiments with heavy dumb-bells. Then came the time when the laboratories were enabled to record muscular activities with the help of the ergograph, an instrument with which the movements of the arms and fingers can easily be registered on the smoked surface of a revolving drum. The subtlest variations of the activity, the increase and decrease of psychomotor-impulse, the mental fatigue, can be traced exactly in such graphic records. This psychomotor side of the process, and not the mere muscle activity as such, is indeed the essential factor which should interest us. The results of exercising are a training of the central apparatus of the brain and not of the muscular periphery.

"Many questions still stand unanswered. For instance, how far does a special training involve at the same time a general training which would be of advantage for other kinds of labor? What is the influence of the feelings of comfort or discomfort, satisfaction, disappointment, disgust, or joy, produced by pleasant and unpleasant sounds, odors, cleanliness, sightliness, or architectural arrangement on the learning of a new series of motions by an individual?

"These are questions which are of enormous import to the efficiency of learning and producing, but as yet have been hardly solved scientifically.

"The psychological adjustment of the individual to his working conditions and the adjustment of the working conditions to the psychological peculiarities of the individual is another phase of the problem of efficient development. A great deal of progress has been made in this direction. For instance, the history of industry shows a constant tendency to transpose all activities from the larger to the smaller muscles. Any work which is performed with the robust muscles of the shoulder when it can be done with a slight change in the working conditions by the muscles of the forearm, or even the fingers, certainly involves a waste of psychological energy.

"We must not overlook another feature in the development of technique. The nervous system, as well as the physical organization of the individual, makes it necessary that the movement-impulse produce accessory effects without any special effort. If a machine or work-bench is so constructed that these natural accessory movements must be intentionally and particularly suppressed, it means, on the one hand, a waste of psychological energy, and on the other it demands a useless effort in order to secure inhibition. Much has been done toward the making of working apparatus of such form as to do away with such waste motions. Those machines that demand rhythmical activity on the part of the operator are, generally speaking, the most perfect in this respect. All rhythm contains a repetition of movement without making a real repetition of the psychic impulse necessary. In rhythmical activity a large part of the first excitement still serves for the second and the second for the third. Inhibitions fall away and the mere after-effects of each stimulus secure a great saving for the new impulse."

Another way of approaching the problem of efficient development is by testing the relation of similar machines to mental types. Herbertz, the German psychologist, has studied typewriting machines and concludes that what is the best machine for one type of writer may be the worst for another:

"Our modern typewriters vary in that one kind has a single-alphabet keyboard, the capitals being brought into play by a shift-key, while another kind has a double keyboard, a full set of capital letters and a full set of the small. The single-alphabet typewriter demands much less from the optical memory, but the pressure on the shift-key is not only a time-wasting act, but first of all a very strong interruption of the uniform chain of psychic impulses. Hence both keyboards have their advantages and disadvantages. Individuals of distinct visual-idea type do best with the double keyboard, while those with a feebly developed optical mental center and whose nervous systems are little molested by interruptions are most efficient on machines with a single keyboard.

"In a similar way the visibility of the writing will be for certain individuals the most valuable condition for quick writing, while for others, who depend less upon visual support, it may mean a distraction and an interference with the speediest work. The visible writing attracts the involuntary attention and thus forces consciousness to stick to that which has been written instead of being concentrated on that which is to be produced by the next writing movements.

"Another psychological aspect of the machine and its technical arrangement is its relation to the impressions on the senses of the individual. If the muscular contraction of a man's fist is measured, experiment shows that the strongest possible pressure may be very different when the visual field appears in different colors or when tones of different pitch or different noises, or when different odors are stimulating the senses. The laborer, for instance, usually insists that a noise to which he has become accustomed does not disturb him, while experimental results point strongly to the contrary.

"Rhythmic noises or motions in particular have decided effects on the efficiency of the workers. Unconsciously he will speed up or slow down so that his own motions will in some way synchronize with the rhythmic pulsating. If you do not believe it, try stropping your razor some morning and chew gum at the same time. If you concentrate on your wrist movement you will find after a moment or two that your jaw will work in synchronism. And if through the function of the will you make the two motions independently of each other, within a greater or less time something will slip and you will either slash your strop or do something in your mouth that will draw blood.

"In the present-day discourses on the lights and shades of our modern industrial life every one seems to agree that the monotony of industrial labor ought to be entered on the debit side of the ledger of civilization. To quote from Professor Munsterberg: 'It is the popular judgment that our industrial system must create a mental starvation which presses down the life of the laborer, deprives it of all joy in work, and makes the factory scheme a necessary and regrettable evil. I have become more and more convinced that the scientific psychologist is not obliged to endorse this judgment. . . . . .

"'I have become convinced that the feeling of monotony

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depends much less upon the particular kind of work than upon the special disposition of the workman.'

"Those conditions which hinder attention have the direct effect of decreasing the product of labor. Both the feeling of monotony and fatigue are two such conditions and, therefore, for high efficiency should be avoided. Primarily, fatigue is due to continued application to an activity without adequate relaxation. Secondarily, it results from the conscious or unconscious effort expended in overcoming distraction. The greater part of the fatigue which is developed in our factories and offices is due to the fact that in striving to give full attention to the work in hand, the individual wastes his much needed energy in resisting interferences.

"The modern business man is exhausted no more by his actual achievements than by the things which he is compelled to resist doing. Appeals for his attention are ceaseless. The roar of the street, the ring of the telephone, the din of typewriters, the sight of a row of men waiting for an interview, the audible conferences of neighboring office men, the plan for the day's work which is delayed, the anxiety for the results of certain endeavors, suspicion as to the loyalty of employees—these and a score of other distractions are constantly bombarding him.

"In a similar way the workman in the shop resists the distractions of unnecessary noises, unnecessary conversations, and unnecessary sights.

"To prevent waste of energy, therefore, all possible distractions should be removed, thus leaving the mind free to concentrate."

EYE-STRAIN FROM THE MOVIE HABIT

THE INJURIOUS EFFECT of moving pictures on the eyes used to be evident to the spectator; now the mechanism has been so greatly improved that it is hardly noticeable. It still exists, however, and, according to a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, a number of eye disorders are due to this form of entertainment. In Massachusetts, we are told, the law now requires a five-minute interval between reels to lessen the strain. Our quotations below are from an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, May 2), where we are told:

"One of the factors in cinematograph exhibitions which favors the development of eye-fatigue is poor definition of the original negatives. This is greatly accentuated when the positives which are used are enormously magnified. The smaller the image in the eye, the longer the impression lasts and the more the eyes are tired, so that seats nearer the screen are less desirable than those more remote. There is less eye-fatigue when sitting not closer than forty feet from the screen.

"That the 'movies' are a prolific source of eye-strain must have been recognized by many oculists, yet, with few exceptions, the attention of the public has not been directed to this important fact, while the victims themselves seldom suspect the cause of their trouble, altho many of them suffer from an increase of symptoms even while witnessing the pictures. These symptoms usually consist of headache, vertigo, nausea, and fatigue of the eyes, followed later by vomiting, sleeplessness, and lack of energy. Physicians and public-health officials have only recently realized the important part the picture-theaters play in the welfare of the community from a health standpoint. Many theater buildings are remodeled store-rooms with no facilities for ventilation. The air is breathed over and over and plenty of opportunity is afforded for contact between infected and non-infected, thereby facilitating the distribution of infectious diseases. In the United States there are over twenty-five thousand moving-picture theaters at which there is an average attendance of over fifteen million spectators. This variety of eye-fatigue may be largely removed by wearing proper glasses; by patronizing only those places which have good films, proper manipulation, and proper intervals of rest between the reels; by sitting at the right distance from the screen (no closer than forty feet), and by a not too frequent attendance.

"It has been suggested that licenses be issued only to those proprietors of moving-picture theaters who are willing to abide by the following rules: First, to operate the machine by a motor instead of by hand, to have an adjustable take-up or speed regulator and an automatic fire-shutter which renders more accurate the sequence of the individual images; secondly, to use the arc-light with the direct current, which is brighter and steadier than that with the indirect current; thirdly, to have a proper screen, free from disagreeable and harmful glare. The so-called 'mirror-screen,' consisting of a mirror-glass with a frosted surface, seems to be one of the most desirable. Fourthly, to use no reels which have been in use for over a month. Reels of an inferior quality or which have become scratched from much use give poor definition. Fifthly, to allow at least three minutes' intermission between the reels."

DYNAMITIC SUPERSTITIONS

THE IDEA that dynamite "shoots downward" is simply a superstition; so is the belief that it requires no tamping. An effort to kill these two superstitions which, the writer admits, "die hard," is made by a contributor to *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., May), which surely should be an authority on high explosives. The former idea, we are told, is due to the fact that dynamite is so much quicker than blasting-powder that when placed on a rock a small portion of its force is utilized in breaking the rock. Neither of these ideas is held to-day by observant or progressive consumers, as they have found out from experience that these are errors. We read further:

"In the early days of the explosives industry when blasting-caps and electric blasting-caps were not of the efficiency which they possess to-day, many blasters preferred not to tamp their charges, so that in the event of a misfire, in those days not an infrequent occurrence, it was possible to put in another primer and try again. Untamped dynamite did so much more work than blasting-powder tamped that it was thought confinement by tamping with high explosives unnecessary. Dynamite, when loaded in a bore-hole, will, even if untamped, exert a great deal of its force on the walls which confine it, but as the effect of an explosive is in the line of least resistance, it is evident that the charge in an untamped bore-hole will expend a good deal of its energy in blowing out; the top cartridge, for instance, will exert practically its entire force in blowing out the hole.

"There are a number of reasons why it is good practise to use tamping or stemming for confining the charge, even of the quickest acting dynamites. With the permissible explosives, as used in gaseous and dusty coal-mines, the charges must be tamped with some non-combustible material, otherwise they are not passed by the Bureau of Mines as permissibles.

"While it is not easy to prove mathematically that tamping increases the efficiency of an explosive, experience certainly does prove it. For instance, in driving the heading of a tunnel in hard rock where experienced and skilful blasters are striving for a record, it will be found usually that two-fifths of the total length of the bore-holes are filled with tamping, sometimes even more, and this would not be the case if the tamping did not add to the efficiency. . . . . .

"The thorough tamping, with a suitable material, of charges of dynamite is similar, in one respect, to the use of strong detonators or the use of two or more electric blasting-caps in a hole, in that it serves to partially offset improper methods of loading, priming, thawing, and storage. The more strongly a high explosive is confined by tamping or stemming, the more completely it detonates, the less noxious its fumes, and the more work it does. This is proved in experimental work with new and untried explosives, for a number of these will detonate completely and do good work when well tamped up in a bore-hole, but will not detonate at all when fired in the open. There are a number of explosives which have been tried of which this is true.

"In coal-mining, the best material for tamping or stemming seems to be moist clay or fire-clay, with about 10 per cent. moisture. This tamping is also probably the best for short holes—those having a foot or so of space above the charge. For deep holes our tests seem to show that moist sand is the best tamping, altho dry sand is preferred in tamping 'well-drill' holes, on account of the convenience in pouring it into the holes. One of the properties of sand-tamping is its arching or setting when the explosive gases strike it. . . . . .

"In hard-rock tunneling the necessity for adequate tamping is so well recognized that the contractors often import it by the car-load from a distance. In New York City, sand-tamping is brought in from Long Island, and in one of the railroad tunnels in the Rocky Mountains sand was brought to the work by rail from a distance of over 70 miles."

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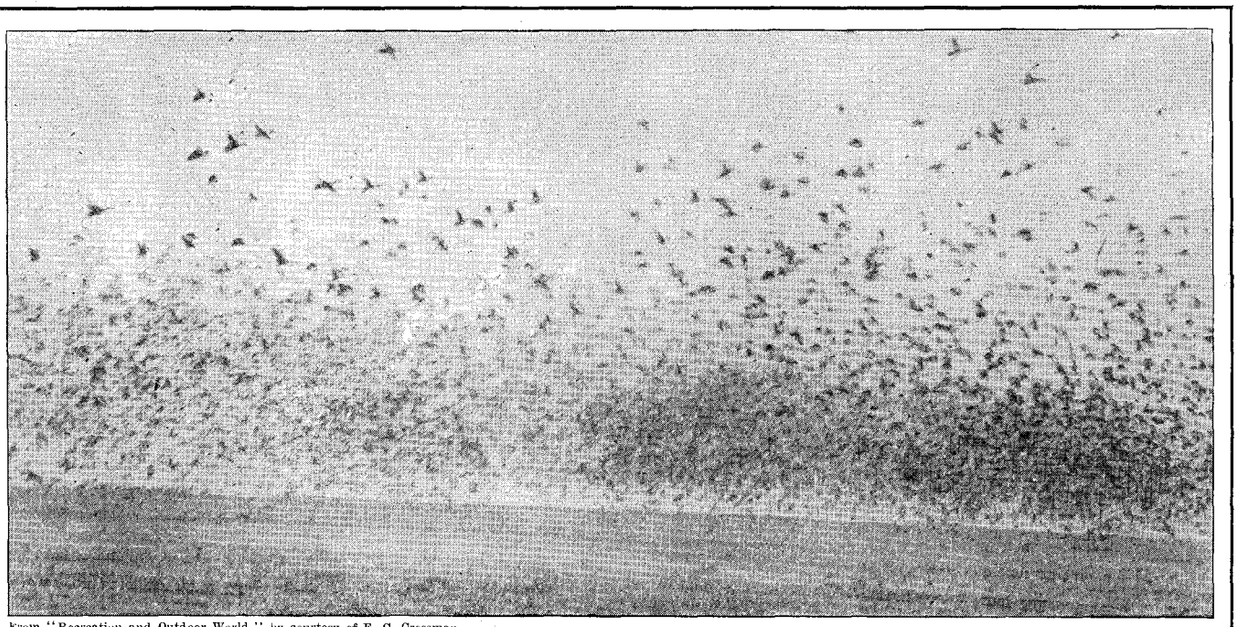

From "Recreation and Outdoor World," by courtesy of E. C. Crossman.

THE RECORD FLOCK OF DUCKS.—AND ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE MASS WAS CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA.

The writer thus summarizes the best opinion on this subject:

"Tamping increases the efficiency of any explosive; the more complete the tamping, the more work the explosive does. Tamping increases the safety from blown-out shots. Tamping minimizes the liability of ignition of gas and dust in coal-mines. Tamping insures completeness of detonation. The efficiency of the tamping depends more on the total weight of the tamping than on the tightness with which it is packed. Plaster paris, and Portland cement which is allowed to set in the holes, are not more effective than the same weight of moist sand. The slower the explosive the more tamping is required, but even the quickest explosive will do vastly better work when it is properly tamped."

10,000 DUCKS IN ONE PHOTOGRAPH

ONE CAN NOT actually count ten thousand ducks in the accompanying picture, but we are assured by Edward C. Crossman, who took it, that they are there. Some of them are like the stars in the Milky Way—only to be "resolved" by a high-powered lens. But accepting his estimate of numbers, we may agree with him that he has made "the record photograph of ducks." It was taken in the lower end of the Imperial Valley, just across the California-Mexico line. Once this valley was desert—now, by grace of American irrigation, a fertile tract. Mr. Crossman saw other vast flocks before he snapt this one. He writes, in substance, in *Recreation and Outdoor World* (New York, May):

"Over the brown fields, clear to the horizon, there circled purposely black clouds of midges on the horizon, of blackbirds, closer to us, of ducks within the last half mile. Up and down the great expanse swept the flocks. At intervals a flock swept lower and lower, then suddenly shot earthward. Watching, we noted that, circle as they might, the flocks were settling along a line a mile south of us, and running eastward out of sight. Evidently here lay the newly irrigated portions of the fields.

"Shortly we came on the first of the new marvels of the fields. The water had been on this portion but a day or so before. The ground, as far to the east as we could see between the parallel dikes, was puddled and stirred up and dabbled as if a herd of small animals had been driven back and forth across it.

"The flocks were dropping but a short distance ahead of us, now. Therefore we took to a dry ditch that ran along the road, and down it we crept. As we crept, there came to us the noise of a very large mountain brook, splashing among its stones. Presently the brook grew into a mountain river, the sound of the Klamath in some of its rapids. We gazed at each other in amazement.

"When the sound seemed abreast of us, we crawled up the bank of the ditch, an inch at a time, minding that ducks have a weather-eye out for coyotes and things that crawl down ditches, even tho the ducks are not gunwise. The camera was forgotten in the haste of the departure from the dark camp, forgotten of all times that a camera should have been along.

"Sixty or seventy yards of clear, water-covered, muddy field lay just beyond us. Then, running clear to the canal a half mile or more away, there was a solid mass of ducks, not a duck here and there, but solid with ducks, each quacker shouldering his neighbor, each quacker dabbling madly into the muddy water, and each quacker expressing in his particular dialect his utter and supreme happiness in that rich barley-field.

"Days later, with an interim of beautiful pass shooting, and the sight of as wonderful flocks as we saw the first day, we again sought the flooded fields, this time a mile farther along the road to the south, where the water had crept in the irrigating.

"Behind a Mexican ranch-hand on a mule, to which combination the ducks paid not the slightest heed, we crouched along diagonally for a flock as large as that of the first day. The mule plodded solemnly along over the dry ground, to where the water was creeping out under the thousands of ducks that squattered in it. Behind the mule we crept along, guns ready, camera unlimbered and set.

"Fifty yards away, and the flock fed unconcerned, gabbling happily of the excellent barley the C. M. Ranch had furnished them that year, squattering about in the mud as only ducks can, and yet as clean and unruffled as ducks floating on the sea.

"Forty yards, and we could see their eyes, and their colors. Still it had not occurred to them that the mule had an astonishing number of legs, and that a head now and then peered out under the neck of the mule or around his stern, which head could hardly belong to the gentleman in the saddle.

"Then, at less than forty yards, a duck, probably a Coast duck, and not used to the mule and his harmless rider, quacked, and leapt into the air.

"Joe stept around the head of the mule, I stept around his stern. The camera shutter clicked under my thumb, a sound felt but not heard in the tremendous roar, then our four barrels tore into the great mass that seemed to hang like a great carpet, fifteen feet above the ground. An instant, then they were gone, leaving thirty of their number and the picture which is printed herewith.

"Even tho the mule walked all over the camera as he backed from the roar of the ducks, the film was unharmed.

"The photograph shows a few ducks, but remember that while the lens took in an angle of but sixty degrees, the ducks extended along our front a hundred yards or more either way, and the picture therefore took in but one hundred and twenty feet of them, or hardly a fifth of the front of the mass.

"I think I can claim a record for this picture. If there are not ten thousand ducks in the picture, there are not two."

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A TRICK OF THE DOCTOR'S TRADE

ALTHO we are assured that there are tricks in all trades, it is sad to read in such a responsible organ as *The Druggists' Circular* that some physicians purposely and habitually write their prescriptions in a more or less cryptic form understandable only by a favored druggist, the object being to throw business into this druggist's hands. Some of the early schemes, we are told, were decidedly "coarse work," such as choosing fictitious names for standard drugs, or prescribing fancy preparations put up only by the pharmacal member of the combination. A more modern, and more adroit plan, for it keeps strictly within the limits of medical ethics, is to word the prescription with such unusual learning that only the elect can understand it. The writer relates:

"We recall an old German-American physician who was able to turn most of his prescriptions toward his favorite drug-store by writing for decoctions of various sorts, directing water, 12 ounces, and on the next line putting down that mysterious 'ingredient':

"*Decoque ad remanentiam*.....6 ounces.

"Only those who had a fair knowledge of Latin would know that this meant to boil the decoction from its original bulk of 12 ounces down to 6 ounces.

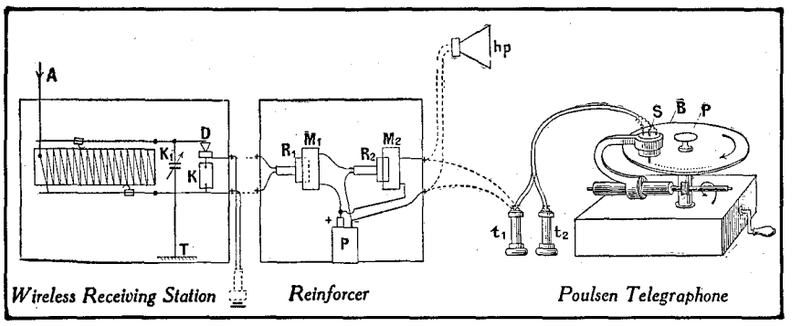
"Of course, when the druggist did fill the prescription properly the old doctor could not object, but when the druggist made a lapse, when, for instance, he dispensed a 12-ounce mixture, then it was that the doctor emphasized to his patient that his pet apothecary was the only one likely to fill the prescription properly.

"A prescription of this type is not only clever, but is strictly within the limits of propriety. One might say that a man may be a good prescriptionist without being an expert in Latin, but, after all, has not the physician the right to demand that the dispenser be an educated man?

"We feel that there has been a misconception of this important point on the part of both physicians and druggists, and we further feel that to this can be ascribed to a considerable extent the vogue of the ready-made prescription. . . . . .

"We maintain that the physician has no right to insist that his prescriptions be taken to one particular store when there are other pharmacists in his community who can put up his prescriptions as well as can the favored druggist; but we do believe that it is not only within the province but is actually the duty of the physician to specify where his prescription shall not be put up, if he is sure that at the place in question the medicine will not be properly prepared. And the physician is not only able to gage the ability of the druggist by the appearance of the prescription and by the neatness of the package, but he can also test the education of the druggist by employment in both the 'subscript' and the 'signa' of the prescription of the appropriate Latin phraseology. Whether the modern physician has a sufficiently broad knowledge of Latin to carry out such a test is another matter, but that does not concern us. If he has the knowledge and wishes to use it, that procedure is both legitimate and proper. . . . . .

"In closing, reference might be made to another ingenious scheme devised some ten years ago by a physician who had built up a good practise in a small town and who was desirous of sending all of his prescriptions to his own store. He merely wrote the quantities in metric units, and as his was the only drug-store in town having, at that time, metric weights and measures, he enjoyed a 'corner' on his prescriptions until his competitors provided themselves with similar weights."



AN INSTRUMENT FOR RECORDING AND PRESERVING WIRELESS MESSAGES.

A, antenna; *D*, crystal detector; *T*, earth; *K*, fixt condenser; K_1, adjustable condenser; R_1, prime receiver; M_1, its microphone; R_2, secondary receiver; M_2, its microphone; *P*, pile; *P*, steel plate; *B*, Poulsen coil; *S*, soft-steel needle; t_1 t_2, receiving telephones.

TO RECORD WIRELESS SIGNALS

AN INTERESTING APPLICATION of the Poulsen telegraphone to the writing and recording of wireless messages is described by Lucien Fournier in *La Nature* (Paris, April 25). Poulsen's invention, it will be remembered, is a magnetic phonograph which records sound-vibrations, not by actual sculpture in a plastic material, but by variations of magnetism in a steel disk. Any one can see the marks made by the needle on a victrola- or graphophone-record, but the steel wire used by Poulsen looks precisely the same after a song or a sentence has been stored up in it. The storage is molecular, and precisely what its nature is we shall not know until the mystery of magnetism is fully solved. It is this interesting instrument that it is now proposed to use, in connection with wireless-telegraph plants, to record the signals received by the apparatus. Mr. Fournier speaks first of Poulsen's earliest model:

"It was then constituted by a bobbin of steel wire which was made to turn under a receiving coil. The wire records speech magnetically and it is reproduced in a telephone-receiver when the coil that has been influenced passes a second time under this receiver. The device used by Mr. Dosne differs from this early model by replacing the steel wire with a steel disk turning under a light soft-iron needle forming part of the electromagnetic receiver of the apparatus. This apparatus moves from the edge to the center of the disk during the inscription, so that the record is spiral, like that on a graphophone-disk.

"The Poulsen device can not be used for recording wireless signals; the coil connected with the needle planned for use as a telephone record . . . needs modification for adaptation to the new kind of work required of it. Mr. Dosne has taken account of this necessity and has conceived the ingenious idea of powdering the steel disk with a finely divided magnetic substance (iron reduced by means of hydrogen) in the hope that this powder would collect along the magnetized traces left by the soft-iron stylus. In these conditions, altho at first the reenforcement appeared scarcely sensible, it was possible to prove that it existed, in a very original manner, at the wireless laboratory of the Eiffel. During the experiment, signals from Cleethorpe and from Clifden were heard, but the disk recorded only the first, which were the loudest. But after the employment of the powdered iron the Clifden signals were recorded.

"Our diagram shows Mr. Dosne's plant. It includes a wireless receiver with a crystal detector; the telephone has been removed and replaced by a reenforcer. . . . Finally the Poulsen telegraphone is connected, in the place of the loud-speaking telephone, to the reenforcer. . . . . .

"In these conditions it suffices, to record a message received at an ordinary wireless station, to start the steel disk rotating in order that the fluctuations of the current, passing through the combined telephones and microphones of the reenforcer, may determine in the coil of the Poulsen apparatus a variable magnetic field of which the little soft-iron needle constituting the core of the coil forms a part. The message is read by placing the ear at one of the telephones of the Poulsen apparatus, which, after the registration, behave like simple receivers and repeat the message.

"It should be noted that the speed of recording a message may be modified for repetition. In fact, the disk may be made to turn at a greatly reduced speed if one is not well trained in sound-reading; but in this case the signals lose in intensity. On the other hand, if the speed of reception is greater than that of record, the signals gain in power.

"The same disk may serve indefinitely if it is not desired to preserve the record. To efface the magnetic record, it suffices

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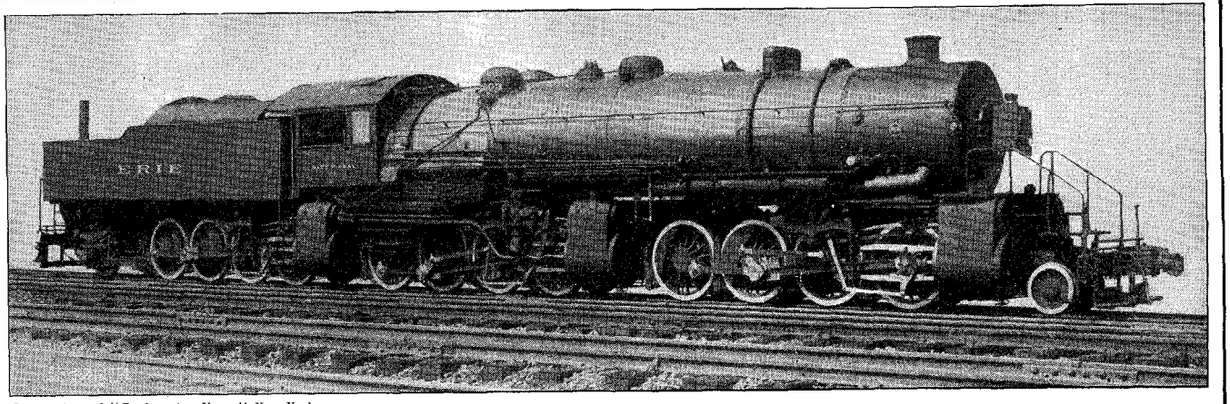

By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

THE LATEST AND LARGEST IN LOCOMOTIVES.

It is not only the largest engine yet made, but has several new features, such as the placing of a third set of drive-wheels under the tender.

to pass over the steel the two poles of a magnet that accompanies the machine.

"Attention should be called to the fact that the machine records only the signals that it 'hears.' If the ordinary telephonic receiver of the wireless post remains dumb for certain waves, the steel disk will be equally insensible to their perception. At Paris, within a certain radius, the Tower signals are recorded; and further away, with a better antenna, the disk will take signals from distant posts, under the same conditions as the telephonic receiver.

"This application of the Poulsen to radiotelegraphy is really interesting; it will be sufficient, to render it perfectly practical, to devise a special receiving coil, which perhaps will require only a wire of greater length."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE

BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVES, like tallest sky-scrapers and longest steamships, are always making their bows and shortly afterward giving way to some bigger or more powerful successor. The record at present appears to be held by the Erie, and the monster just completed for its use has some unusual points of interest. It is, for instance, the first locomotive engine to have driving-wheels under its tender. The advocates of steam traction are pointing gleefully to this engine as a demonstration that we are not quite ready yet to consign all our steam-motors to the scrap-heap and run our railroads hereafter by electricity. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, May 7), in substance:

"By far the most powerful locomotive ever constructed has just been completed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Erie Railroad. It is intended for pusher service on heavy grades. The distinctive feature of the design is an extension of the Mallet articulated compound principle. A third set of cylinders and driving-wheels is placed under the locomotive tender, so that the weight of the tender becomes available for traction. In this manner, without materially increasing maximum wheel-loads or the stress imposed upon bridge structures or the rigid wheel-base of the machine, a locomotive has been built which utilizes substantially 90 per cent. of its total weight for traction purposes, including in this the weight of the tender. The ordinary Mallet compound locomotive, with its large tender, utilizes only about 65 per cent. of its total weight for traction. The advantage of this construction for operation on heavy grades is apparent.

"Another notable feature of the design is that the cylinders are all of the same size, whereas in all other compound locomotives hitherto built the low-pressure cylinders are much larger than the high-pressures. The manufacturing advantage in making all cylinders and valves from the same pattern is obvious.

"The weight of the locomotive per foot of total wheel-base is 9,220 pounds. The weight per foot of total length over all is 7,830 pounds. The tractive force of the locomotive is given by its builders at 160,000 pounds, which is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total weight on the driving-wheels.

"This enormous tractive power would be apt to play havoc with the couplers and draft gear of the average freight-train if the locomotive were not used with care and skill. We understand that the locomotive has been purchased by the Erie Railroad for pusher service in operating steep grades on the Susquehanna division. The usual way of using such heavy locomotives as pushers is to place the locomotive somewhat back of the center of the train, so that it will assist the road locomotive ahead in handling the cars in front of it, and will itself haul the rear portion of the train. In this way, the tractive power of the locomotive is divided between the cars in front and those behind, thus keeping down the draft-gear stresses."

In commenting editorially on the design of this new leviathan *The News* asserts that its construction gives the lie to much that has been written lately about the coming electrification of trunk lines of railway. Elaborate papers have been read before engineering societies recently in which the authors demonstrated, to their own satisfaction at least, that the introduction of electric traction was an economic necessity because the steam locomotive had reached the limit of its hauling capacity. The writer does not deny that it would be quite possible to build an electric locomotive with a tractive capacity equaling or exceeding this amount, but he asserts that the cost would be so great as to require a special bond issue. He goes on:

"This new monster locomotive for the Erie has been built for special pusher service on heavy grades, but it is extremely doubtful whether any competent railway expert versed in operating economics would advise the use of any such enormous machine for road service. As has been before pointed out in these columns, the probabilities are that the economic weight of freight-trains has been in many cases exceeded.

"It is worth pointing out, also, that this new locomotive knocks on the head another stock argument of the advocates of railway electrification. The steam locomotive has been unmercifully attacked by the electrical engineer because it is under the necessity of hauling behind it, up-hill and down-hill, a tender carrying its supply of fuel and water. Electrical engineers have argued that this weight was so much deducted from the available hauling power of the machine since the weight of the tender was not available for traction. Now comes Mr. George R. Henderson, Consulting Engineer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and puts a set of driving-wheels under the tender and in this way constructs a steam locomotive which has as large a percentage of its weight available for traction as the electric locomotive.

"It would seem among the possibilities that this same idea might be applied to locomotives of ordinary size for road use on lines where steep grades demand heavy traction and it is desired to avoid the use of pusher engines.

"We would not be understood by any means as opposing the use of the electric locomotive where economic and other conditions make its use advisable. What we do urge is that in the discussion of the relative economic advantages of electric and steam traction it is well to stick close to facts."

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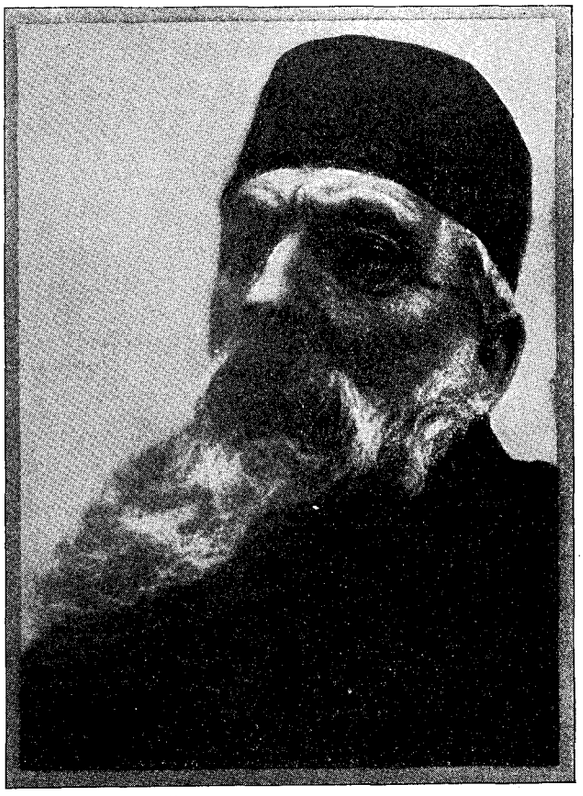
LETTERS AND ART

RODIN AGAIN SNUBBED IN FRANCE

THE SINS of the Cubists, Futurists, Orphists, and what-not have gathered on the devoted head of Rodin, who has been forced to assume responsibility for them. This has been brought about by the chairman of the Fourth Commission, whom Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn names as "the notorious Pierre Lampué," and who has succeeded in inducing the Municipal Council of Paris to accept his report "disapproving the purchase by the libraries and other municipal institutions of Rodin's luxuriously printed work, 'Les Cathédrales de France,' which has just been issued." Mr. Lampué, we are told in the Boston *Transcript*, has had a long-standing hatred of Rodin, and now has the chance to connect him with the not universally acknowledged new school of art "by the hundred or more plates of sketchy drawings which serve as illustrations for the book, but which the author does not offer as finished works of art." Of Lampué Mr. Sanborn writes:



From the photograph by Alvan Langdon Coburn.

WHOM FRANCE DELIGHTS TO DISHONOR.

The greatest of living sculptors, Rodin, whose statue of Balzac was rejected, who was criticized for making a studio out of a convent, and, as a final affront, whose recent work on cathedrals is barred from municipal institutions in Paris.

"Believing (or assuming to believe) that Rodin's sole purpose in publishing these drawings was to make game of the public, Mr. Lampué retaliated by making game of Rodin in the clumsy way of which he possesses the secret. He read to his colleagues an original satire, conceived in the manner of Voltaire (or what he fancies to be such), which concluded with an ironical proposal that the Cathédral Sacré Cœur de Montmartre be disaffected and reconsecrated to the cult of the creator of the ill-starred statue of Balzac. 'In the new temple,' said Mr. Lampué in effect, 'the statues of all the great artists of the world shall be placed before a Rodin in marble, sculptured by Rodin himself.'

"The astounding thing about this episode is not that Mr. Lampué . . . should have added one more to an already long list of displays of esthetic narrowness and intolerance, but that his colleagues should have received his latest antic with applause, instead of with jeers or with silent contempt."

The book thus put under ban "is the noble attempt of an aged artist . . . to reveal the wonders of the religious monuments of his country and to defend them by imposing the respect of their splendor against the fanatics who smash and the even more dangerous dilettanti who restore." Mr. Sanborn quotes Rodin in these words expressive of his purpose:

"I want to get this grand art loved, to help to save as much of it as still remains intact, to preserve for our children the great lesson of a past which the present disowns. With this end in view, I am endeavoring to rouse minds and hearts to comprehension and to affection. . . . Before disappearing myself, I want at least to have exprest my admiration for these old living stones. I want to pay them my debt of gratitude for all the happiness I owe them. I want to celebrate the blocks elevated tenderly into masterpieces by humble skilled artizans, the moldings lovingly modeled like a woman's lips, the abodes of fine shadows wherein gentleness sleeps in strength, the fine and puissant fillets which leap toward the vault and which recline there on the intersection of a flower, the rose-windows whose apparel is taken from the setting sun or from the dawn. . . . . .

"Let us love, let us admire! Let us make those about us love and admire. If the works of the giants who erected these venerable edifices are to disappear, let us hasten to listen to the lesson of the great masters, to read it in their endeavor, and let us try to comprehend, in order that we ourselves, or those we love better than ourselves — our children—be not reduced to despair when their monuments shall be no more. Divine Nature will survive, and she will continue to speak the grand language the masters heard and translated for us magnificently. Let us spare ourselves the anguish and the shame of thinking, too late, that we should have understood it, in our turn, if we had listened to them. . . . . .

"If you fancy, when you are astounded by the Druidical majesty of the great cathedrals towering in the distance, that this majesty results from natural and fortuitous causes, such as their isolation in the country, you are mistaken. The soul of Gothic art is in the voluptuous declination of lights and shadows, which makes the entire edifice rhythmic and constrains it to live. There were a science (today lost), a reflecting, measured, patient, and strong ardor, which our eager and agitated century is incapable of comprehending. To regain force, we must live again in the past, revert to first principles. Taste reigned of yore in our country: we must become French again! Initiation into the beauty of the Gothic is initiation into the truth of our race, of our sky, of our landscapes.

"The cathedral, I repeat, is the synthesis of the country: rocks, forests, gardens, the sun of the north, are all epitomized in this gigantic body. All our France is in our cathedrals, as all Greece is in the Parthenon."

Rodin's book, says Mr. Sanborn, is a "work of admiration" from first to last. "It is a veritable apotheosis, a series of litanies to France and the traditional French spirit, to the traditional French faith and to the traditional French women; of all of which he considers the cathedral the direct expression or symbol, and between which and the cathedral he affirms that the most intimate relations exist."

Some of Rodin's remarkable sentences are translated by Mr. Sanborn:

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"The cathedral was perfected slowly and passionately. The Romans brought to it their force, their logic, their serenity. The Barbarians brought to it their naive grace, their love of life, their dreamful imaginations. From this unpremeditated collaboration sprang a work modeled by times and places.

"It is the French genius and its image. It did not progress by fits and starts, it was not the servant of pride. It mounted in the course of centuries to complete expression.

"And this expression, one throughout the country, varies with each province, with each fraction of a province, just enough to embellish the chain that joins all the pearls of this monumental necklace of France.

"Our atmosphere, the air at once so lively and so enveloped of our country, guided the Gothic artists and the artists of the Renaissance. Their art is as soft as the daylight.

"The Greeks proceeded in exactly the same way to create their masterpieces.

"By the distinctness of its *parti pris*, by its science of the declensions of light, the Gothic-Renaissance rejoins Greece and has nothing to envy her.

"Ah, Renan, you set out from Bretagne to go to kneel before the Parthenon! The sculptor reared by the Greeks sets out from the Parthenon and comes to Chartres to adore the cathedral.

"We have lost at once the sense of our race and of our religion. Gothic art is the sensible, tangible soul of France; it is the religion of the French atmosphere! We are not incredulous, we are merely unfaithful. . . . . .

"I know neither India nor China. But I love the French country.

"I have the right to speak of it, even tho I be suspected of a *parti pris* of tenderness.

"How delicate our French horizons are! They have a sweetly monotonous grandeur, like the goodness that inspires intelligence and makes each of the acts of life a joy. Life is measured in the country; it has its rhythm. There, is the race; there, is the genius; there, is the good in the naif; there, is the wise slowness, and there, bad things become good by ambience. Ideas return, so to speak, to the soil and come back to us in better health. The peasant does not hurry. He advances with the stride of the centuries. . . . . .

"As for me, when I speak of the cathedrals in the present, I think of all our villages of France; in the past, I think of the genius of our ancestors; in the present and in the past, I think of the beauty of the women of our country. . . . . .

"Do not all these admirable designs, these colors reserved as those of frescoes, this touching history of the Virgin, make the soul to bloom? And is not this the result the artist desired to produce? All the backgrounds and the intervals are full of flowerlets, which on the tapestry belong to nothing—but our souls.

"These tapestries are examples of a supreme art.

"And it is our own! Egyptians, the Greeks—at least such is my belief—did not have it."

"G. K. C. AS THE TWO *DROMIOS*."

Mr. Oliver Herford tries another form of Chestertonian interlocution, taking a leaf from Shakespeare.

From "Harper's Weekly" by permission.

CHESTERTONIAN SOLILOQUIES

THE STAGE SOLILOQUY has gone the way of other discarded traditions of the footlights. A greater sense of reality felt by the modern playwright has led him to see this device as a poor makeshift on his part for a subtler technique. Mr. Chesterton, who is reactionary on most subjects, whether from conviction or perverseness, comes to the defense of this old theatrical device by saying, "I often talk to myself." As if to anticipate the smile that might follow this self-confession, he adds, "If a man does not talk to himself it is because he is not worth talking to." One might perhaps see the large form of Mr. Chesterton whirl round with a gesture of departure, leaving the point settled. But sometimes it takes a humorist to catch a humorist, like thieves set to trap a brother. And Mr. Oliver Herford catches Mr. Chesterton in *Harper's Weekly*, observing on the latter's aphoristic flourish that "the deduction is obvious, but it is based upon false premises":

"G. K. C. AS WEBER AND FIELDS."

Since Mr. Chesterton confesses that he frequently talks to himself, Mr. Herford imagines him as Weber and Fields, emphasizing his persuasive arguments by poking his finger into his own eye in the familiar manner Fields always used with Weber.

From "Harper's Weekly" by permission.

"If Mr. Chesterton is worth talking to, it is certainly not because he talks to himself. It is impossible to imagine a more foolish waste of energy than that expended in talking to one's self. The man who talks to himself is twice damned (as a fool). First, for wasting speech on an auditor who knows in advance every word he will utter. Secondly, for listening to a speaker whose every word he can foretell before it is uttered.

"Mr. Chesterton's argument, failing as it does to prove that he is worth talking to, is still less happy as a defense of the stage soliloquy.

"A character in a play talks to himself, not, as Mr. Chesterton would have us believe, because he is worth talking to, but to enlighten the audience on points which the inexpert playwright has otherwise failed to make plain.

"The stage soliloquy is only permissible as an indication of the character of one who talks to himself in real life. For instance, if I wished to dramatize G. K. Chesterton, since he often talks to himself, I should have him soliloquize upon the stage. I might make it a double part with two Mr. Chestertons drest as the two *Dromios* or as Weber and Fields. As a stage device the soliloquy is only a confession of weakness on the part of the playwright. It has been justly condemned to oblivion.

"Its only hope for a stay of judgment is to retain (at great expense) Mr. Root or Mr. Choate to argue that since it is established by long precedent that the 'fourth wall' of a stage

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interior shall be removed in order that the audience may view the actions of the players, it is therefore permissible to remove the 'fourth wall' of the players' heads so that the audience may view the action of their brains.

"And Mr. Root and Mr. Choate would probably 'get away with it.'"

A SUPPLEMENTARY NOBEL

A NEW WAY for Americans to refute the frequent charge that they are exclusively absorbed in getting and spending money has been suggested by Prof. Rudolf Eucken. He sees a magnificent opportunity for some American to emulate the example of Nobel and found a prize or prizes for achievements in scholarship in other fields than these covered by the gift of the Swedish benefaction. The world-wide character of such an act is emphasized by the editor of *The Independent* in the statement that "the Nobel Foundation has not only served its primary purpose of rewarding by its annual prizes the men and women who devote themselves to the advancement of science, literature, and peace, but it has had the further effect of calling attention to the fact that the whole world reaps the benefit of such achievements." Dr. Eucken, in the same magazine, points out the limitations of the parent institution that might be supplemented by one formed here:

"The generous founder, who was himself a distinguished chemist and engineer, was naturally partial to the sciences. As is well known, five prizes are awarded yearly for physics, chemistry, medicine, for the broad field of literature, and lastly for the best services rendered in the cause of peace. These are branches of the highest importance. Nevertheless a number are left out of account. What we in Germany call the mental sciences, such as history, political economy, and sociology, are not recognized by Nobel's gift except in so far as they are closely related to general literature. Only a few of them, however, are so related.

"It would therefore be highly desirable that some prominent persons should take up the great work begun by Nobel and carry it further in the same spirit. It is especially needful to extend it to the mental sciences. Prizes should be provided, say, for work in theology and the science of religion, for law and political economy, for philology and history. Of the natural sciences, the biological branches should receive as much attention as the others. Finally, besides recognition of services in behalf of peace, recognition should also be given to social and humanitarian work in a grand style for the amelioration of pain and misery. Since these provinces do not offer great prospects for material success, it is the more to be desired that the leaders in them should be given a chance to obtain complete economic independence.

"Some may regard one branch as more important, some another. However individual opinions may differ, all must agree that there still remains a large field uncovered in which much can be accomplished. America, it seems to me, is peculiarly destined for this large task. An American Nobel Institute that would place the mental sciences in the foreground would be a great historic factor. In the first place, it would clearly prove to the whole world a fact often not adequately recognized outside of America: that that country is astir with ideal interests and intellectual activity, and is ready to make sacrifices for their promotion. The institute, moreover, would tend to raise the status of American science both in and outside of America. America would assume the judgeship in important fields and thereby proclaim its intellectual independence, which has been gaining more and more ground in the whole world of culture. In respect to those fields the eyes of the world would then be turned toward America, and scholars from all lands who came to America to receive the prizes awarded them would remain under permanent obligations to it. . . . . .

"Another point arguing strongly in favor of such a foundation is the magnificent generosity with which scientific institutions are supported by Americans. In this, America far excels all other countries. Would not the creation of an American Nobel Institute be a great and worthy object for American generosity to expend itself upon? Would not the founder of an American Nobel Institute erect an honorable monument to himself for all times, a *monumentum aere perennius?*"

TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE ON THE RUSSIAN STAGE

IF YOU STRAY into one theater in Russia you see everything so realistic that the stage groans under genuine stone pillars and the actors are drenched by real rain. If you stray into another, you find an "impressionistic" drama where just the opposite rule is in force and you have to imagine everything. A bench and a flower-pot mean a luxuriant rose-garden. These two extremes merely show that Russia is just now the battle-ground of the "realist" and the "impressionistic" drama. And as Russia is always eager for new ideas, it is hospitable to both these schools. As told in a special Russian supplement to the London *Times*, the realist school is headed by Stanislavsky, of the Moscow Art Theater. "He has introduced quite a new theory of acting to the Russian—in fact, one may say, to the European stage." His guiding principle seems to be one derived from Diderot—"that no emotion can be interpreted with success except in a moderate and chastened form." Not only, asserts this writer, has Stanislavsky imprest the lesson that "restraint is essential in all artistic interpretations," but he has pointed out a way by which all actors can attain to such a state. We read:

"Why does a great virtuoso appeal to us? Is it because his technique is faultless or is it on account of the fire and passion he puts into his playing? Certainly not—it is the curious feeling of expectancy that he awakens in us—that strange hunger for more combined with the certainty that there is more to come. In life, pleasures just beyond our reach are ever the ones we hanker after, and anticipation was ever sweeter than realization. Stanislavsky considers life and experience the one and only school in which an actor should qualify. Says he:

"'A young man can not make a great actor. Before he can successfully play a part he must have rehearsed it on the stage of life. No power of mimicry will give him that absolute control so essential in an actor unless he has actually lived the part at some period of his life. It is impossible to express, naturally, new emotions—one either overdoes it or vice versa.'

"His theories are very sound and he certainly practises what he preaches, but one feels sometimes that a touch of artistic artificiality would somewhat relieve the situation. Undisguised realism is inclined to be sordid. The greatest virtuoso has his mannerisms. And mannerisms judiciously indulged in all help to relieve the intensity. The average person finds quite enough of the realistic element in life without going to the theater to see it. One gets tired of these inflictions. The primary object of the theater, after all, is amusement. Weary workers spend an evening there to get away from life and its troubles, and however refined the actors' art may be it is not always acceptable."

Stanislavsky and the school that he has founded insist on having real scenery and everything else real:

"Ceilings, paintings, stone pillars, fireplaces, and so forth, are all genuine articles. A waterfall is no clever scenic effect. The actors are deluged with actual cold, wet rain. Double glass panes with wadding between them give the impression of frosted windows. Thunder terrifies the listening public, and gleaming moons glide across the heavens at the approved pace, supported by thin wire threads. Solid oak staircases lead not only into imaginary upper stories, but into a whole series of rooms visible to the public. In one play, which has an inn-yard scene, the stage is covered with *papier mâché*, giving the impression of loathsome mud and trampled dirt. In short, no detail is omitted in order that an absolutely real effect may be created. One only has to use one's opera-glasses and has only to examine the minutest objects on the stage from an electric switch to a diamond brooch to find that nothing is sham—to find that the painter, electrician, carpenter, and plumber all work hand in hand.

"In historical plays the utmost care is taken over the choice of costumes, and old musty manuscripts are unearthed in order that the eccentricities of the required age may be reproduced. Imagine the grave offense of a Madame de Pompadour with her beauty-spot an eighth of an inch out of place! Positively criminal! Yes; and in the question of make-up no pains are spared in order to create, at times, a terribly realistic effect.

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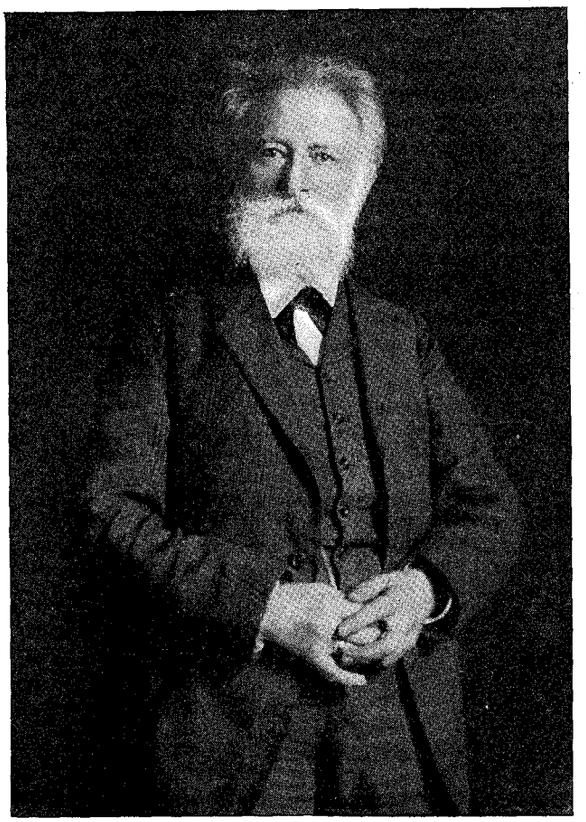
These artists, however, make the mistake of considering only the physiognomy of a person. As long as his or her face looks the part, that is all they bother about. It would be well if some of them were to attach a little more importance to physical development. When one goes to see 'Siegfried' one expects to see more than a skeleton with a beautiful voice and a handsome face.

"Of course, like everything else in Russia, the craving for realism is carried to excess. Who cares whether a picture is a fake or not provided it gives the required impression? It is childish to quibble whether a nail should have a brass or steel head, yet these modern prophets, apart from exaggeration, are quite capable of doing so. . . . However much Stanislavsky may advocate and propound his 'theories of moderation and reincarnation,' or 'reliving'—if one may use the term—he must realize that these theories can not be artistically applied to stage decoration. The position of a beauty-spot and historical accuracy are two very different things. It is rare that we receive gruesome shocks in the way of historical anachronisms. The worst that the writer of this article ever experienced was at a performance of 'Carmen' in St. Petersburg some time back. The chorus wore straw hats and very up-to-date blouses; while at one point of the play *Don José* presented himself in the garb of one of Cook's American tourists! Nothing could have been more ludicrous or unpardonable."



By courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN.

An imperishable monument of fame awaits the ambitious American millionaire, as this German savant temptingly points out on the opposite page, who will found a supplementary Nobel prize.

The impressionists, we are told, have taken Voltaire's dictum, "the secret of boredom is to tell everything," and have reduced it to a fine art, for by reversal "they say little and do less."

"Meyerhold, one of the leaders of this school, seems to swear by Schopenhauer. His idea at present seems to be to present everything to the onlooker in miniature form. Those belonging to this particular school are as far from the realist as the north pole is from the south, and both are extreme. The impressionists present nothing short of 'potted' plays to the public, always minus the saving element of humor. Like many modern decadent composers, they leave too much to the imagination. They decry all scenic embellishment, while the realists, as has been shown, do not give the public credit for any power of imagination at all. Continually one sees the impressionist stage absolutely empty. The impressionists have the audacity, even in grand opera, to represent a garden-scene by means of a wooden bench and a flower-stand containing a few roses, which look, poor things, as if they would be all the better for a little water. They turn acting into what they are pleased to term a psychological art. They talk of 'panpsychology,' by which is meant the animation or symbolical significance which one sees at intervals on their barren stage. With them actors are no longer men and women, but merely objects symbolical of some hidden inner meaning, like everything else on the stage, be it a chair, a glass, or a toothpick.

"Tchekhov may be taken as the type of writer in whose plays these factors predominate; he is the very embodiment of the impressionistic school. It may seem sacrilege to compare him with Shakespeare, even tho it be to his disadvantage. One is, however, tempted to do it to show the insignificance of the actor in a Tchekhov piece. In Shakespeare the actor is everything. Shakespeare stands as a wonderful cathedral with hundreds of delicately wrought cornices and gothic windows, commanding a view of the surrounding country from all points of the compass. He worked his plays out from beginning to end, correct as a whole and perfect in detail. A Tchekhov play is like a gloomy building with one single narrow slit which allows an occasional sunbeam to brighten the murky interior. He says no more than is absolutely necessary. He grudges all explanations and is wearying and monotonous, while through continually groping in the obscurity for some fitful sign of intelligence the watcher's nerves suffer tremendously. No doubt there is much in his work, but he is quite unnecessarily mystifying. To compare him with Shakespeare would be like comparing a Beethoven sonata with a Skriabin rhapsody. Those who can by dint of much self-deception distinguish a melody in the latter are to be congratulated. There is a melody, but why conceal it in such a diabolically clever manner?"

Russia, we are told, is passing through a period of literary dearth with few really interesting people to talk about:

"Since the days of Turgenief, Gogol, Dostoyefsky, and the great and immortal Tolstoy, who has of late found so many admirers in England, no star worthy of the name has dazzled the literary firmament of Russia with the light of genius. Even Maxim Gorky, never great and invariably coarse, always excepting his wonderful descriptions of nature, is beginning to be looked upon as behind the times; while the works of the still more modern writers are even slightly worse. They either teem with endless sensual suggestions, or, like Andreev's, with morbid idealistic pessimism. True, they prefer to go to life for their models, but they invariably choose all that is ugly or dismal in life to work upon. The beautiful and noble elements are studiously ignored, while those that are to be avoided are not only most realistically depicted, but also greatly exaggerated. A strange and unwholesome spirit seems to pervade all the more recent productions; not only in stage writings, but also in literature is this suggestive element visible.

"One can only infer that the Russians are rather apt to like the impure as long as it is conventionally cloaked. On the stage they do not even pretend to cloak it. A successful blending of Emile Zola and Oscar Wilde in his more fantastic works—such as 'Dorian Gray'—seems to be a sure way to the hearts of the playgoing and reading public. The former they admire for his unadulterated coarseness, and the latter not so much for his artistic diction and his clever *tournure de phrases* as for the pessimistic vein which seems to run like a thin scarlet thread under the surface of his most beautifully written books. The writer has in mind a recent production of a piece called 'Jealousy,' by Artsybashev, the notorious author of a book entitled 'Sanin,' which has very rightly been banned in Russia and Germany. . . . It was the writer's misfortune to see it some time ago. Anything more feeble and childish as regards the plot or more suggestive as regards the acting it is difficult to picture. Yet it is one of the 'catch' pieces of the year, and may be seen at the cinematograph as well as at the theater. Of course it ends with a murder.

"Russians are very fond of murders; one gets quite tired of seeing people killed in the Russian operas. Perhaps they also go to life for this as for many other sensational things."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PASSING OF THE WAR SPIRIT

THE MORAL REVOLUTION that has been enacted in the minds of people respecting war is especially manifest during the progress of the Mexican imbroglio. Unaware of its progress within us as we may have been, it is possible in a time of crisis like the present, points out *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), to measure the distance we have traveled since the Spanish-American War, for example. "Men are asking: Have we got to go on killing one another, one body of Christians trying to rip to pieces by shrapnel and bayonets another group of followers of the same Lord, to settle a dispute between two governments or to vainly endeavor to settle a question of right or justice?" Twenty years ago, it is further asserted, "the American people would have been fanned into an instantaneous passion," and the lust of war would have swept away the nation. "The press would have screamed for war, and Congress have demanded instant action." The diagnosis continues:

"But none of this happened when the President took Vera Cruz last month. Congress reluctantly upheld him, and did so hoping no war would come from it. Some of our ablest statesmen protested against going to war over the refusal to salute a flag, asking what would be the judgment of the future upon the United States should she begin a long, cruel, ruinous war over such an incident. The press was very calm and restrained, with the exception of the Hearst papers; and the great body of Christian people throughout the land prayed the President not to enter upon war. When, made possible by the Hague Conference, and suggested by the peace people, mediation was offered, the American people, with the exception of the few jingoes left in the nation, rejoiced. A great change has come over the people in twenty years, in the years since the Spanish War in America, as there has in England since the Boer War. The people are beginning to distrust those who call for war, and are asking whether it is not time to turn to new and other ways.

"What is the cause of this change? Several things, but chiefly the new social gospel, and especially that part which has been emphasized by the peace advocates. For twenty years our prophetic preachers have been insisting that Christianity is in the world to redeem its institutions, as well as the individuals which compose them, which live under them. It has a gospel for the corporation, the community, the city, the State, the nation, and the nations as well as for the people. It has said that the communities and groups must be bound by the same Christian laws that bind individuals. From this has grown the conviction that if the Christian man is under the law of charity and forgiveness, so is the nation if it desires to be Christian; that if it is wrong for an honorable man to steal or pillage, it is wrong for a nation that would call itself honorable; if gentlemen do not settle their disputes by fists, daggers, and guns, then nations which wish to rank with gentlemen will not resort to wars and fights with iron fists and gunboats. The people under this new gospel are beginning to feel that since only rowdies resort to revenge that the nation which cries for it is a rowdy nation. There is a growing feeling that there can not be two standards of ethics in the kingdom of God—one for individuals and another for nations. There is even a dim, vague apprehension of the fact that if we are going to insist that men imitate Jesus in their relations with each other, then nations must be thinking of that high ideal. It is an interesting fact, as shown by Dr. Walsh in his 'Moral Danger of War,' that when England was killing Boers in South Africa that English boys played at killing each other with disastrous results, and many thoughtful people asked: 'Well, why should they not? What is the difference in the eyes of Christ between killing a Boer and an Englishman?'"

The most encouraging sign of the passing of war, says this writer, is the growth of this new feeling as it is inspired by the new social gospel.

"Hague conferences are the result of it, as well as Hague courts. The first fruits of it are the arbitration treaties Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bryan have in turn been advocating. The proffer of mediation from the South-American republics is as direct a fruit of it as is the apple on our table the direct fruit of a seed sown in the soil some years ago. This mediation would never have been thought of once because men did not believe that Christian ethics could be applied to nations; that nations could practise forbearance, patience, peaceable methods; that nations could say as Christian individuals say: 'We are in the world to serve the weak, not simply to be thinking of our rights'; did not believe that nations could be gentlemen. We are fast reaching that point, and any preacher of the Gospel who is urging the United States to put her rights before her service of the world at large, to practise revenge instead of seeking to imitate Jesus in her attitude toward Mexico, should, to be consistent, preach the same gospel for the men as individuals in his own parish. All ministers who do preach it thereby confess their disbelief in Christianity as impotent to regulate this world's affairs beyond the individuals in their own parishes. The world at large is thinking otherwise. It is saying: '*All* the kingdoms of this world—industry, politics, international relations—are becoming the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. And he shall reign forever and ever.'"

THE "PILGRIM FATHERS OF BORNEO"

AMERICAN HISTORY dealing with the Pilgrim Fathers once inspired a Chinese Christian convert to emulation. He thought it would be a splendid thing to take poor Christians from China to form a new commonwealth in Borneo, where liberty to worship God in the manner they desired would be granted them as it was the Pilgrims who came to the New World. Economically these poor Christians were in a hopeless state. A man could earn ten cents a day and his wife one. "A debt of ten dollars ran through two or three generations," says James M. Hoover in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "and the whole family was in practical slavery to the man to whom the money was owing." The Boxer troubles were just over, and the Church was despised and harassed, when Mr. Uong conceived his plan of colonizing Borneo, where conditions were much the same as those of the American virgin country. Mr. Uong went to Borneo and met Sir Charles Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, owner and ruler of 58,000 square miles of territory. This man was anxious for workers for his rice-fields and he promised Mr. Uong to give his colony all the land they could cultivate and a loan of $20,000. The men went first with their organizer; the women and children were to follow later. But it was fully six years before all the women joined their husbands. We read:

"The proprietor was a scholar, and knew little about farming, and many of the colonists were not farmers. They saw the glorious end, but they underestimated the hardships necessary to attain it. In the prospectus drawn up at the time it was said that the colony would be feeding itself on its own crops in nine months, but as it worked out it was more than three years before every family could support itself.

"The banks of the Rejang River were selected as the place of settlement. The country was very sparsely inhabited by Dyaks and Malays, and there was a little land cleared of the awful jungle, so that they would be little disturbed, and one foothold, at least, could be gained without delay.

"The proprietor got his people together and took them to Hongkong, where a ship had been chartered to take them directly to the Rejang. How fearful and timid they were! People full of ages of superstition, from a country crowded, treeless, and cultivated to the last foot, going to a country covered with a jungle like a great blanket laid down over it, and filled with head-hunters and everything that lives in silence and gloom.

"Just then Bishop Warne appeared on the scene, and clouds lifted wonderfully. On the way over services were held which

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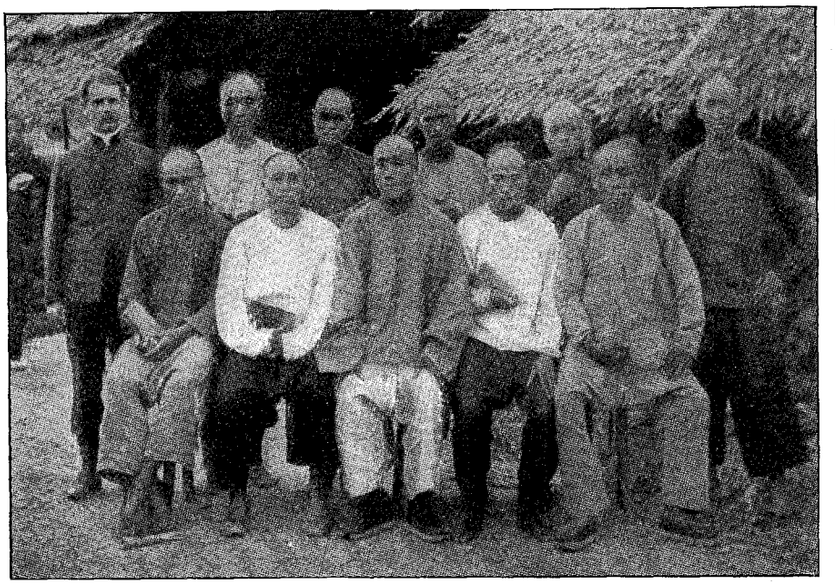

Courtesy of "The Christian Advocate," New York.

A SETTLER'S FAMILY AND MR. HOOVER. THE FIRST CHINESE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE IN BORNEO.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS' HISTORY REENACTED IN THE FAR EAST.

helped much, and a few who had idols with them threw them into the depths of the China Sea.

"This was the first of three parties. They had temporary houses built for them. Bishop Warne stayed about a week and greatly encouraged them. The rajah was pleased by his visit, and often yet inquires after him.

"The other two parties were not so fortunate. They had neither Bishop to go with them nor houses built for them. Most of them had little but a teapot, a hoe, and a mat. The teapot was a comfort, the hoe a necessity, and the mat a luxury—on fine nights they slept on it, and on rainy nights they sat up and held it over themselves.

"This move brought the church people out of the bounds of the Foochow Conference into the Malaysia Conference. Bishop Warne gave them a start, and there were a number of local preachers among them who were earnest, intelligent men."

The places where the colony settled were cleared, but the jungle stood up like a wall on all sides. There were active enemies:

"Rats and birds ate their rice, pigs ate their potatoes, deer ate their pepper vines, and floods came. They were sick and discouraged and terribly homesick, so that at the end of three years they had not had a decent crop.

"During these three years the proprietor fed the colony, and all sorts of trouble arose. A clerk absconded with several thousand dollars, and things went from bad to worse. Money began to run short. Then the proprietor tried to raise funds by sending agents out among the people to levy on produce, or anything they had that could be turned into money, with the result that everybody got so discouraged and desperate that they sat down and would not work. Of course there were many who would not work as long as they were being fed. Did ever any colony succeed under a proprietor? To help collect his revenue the proprietor called on the Government, so the whole situation got before the rajah, who visited the colony at this time and saw the situation. There was only one way out and that was to give each man the fair chance either to support himself or starve, and there was only one way to do this, which was to remove the proprietor. This the rajah did. Then he came to the missionary and said: 'I wish you would tell the people for me that they are now on their own resources; each man must work out his own way. I will collect no taxes and help all I can, but I will not give one cent of money.' He also said: 'I want you to represent the people to the Government, and do what you can to help, for I am anxious to see the colony succeed.'"

The superintendent of the Singapore district took a lesson from history. Instead of running the colony for the benefit of the church, he advised: "Let us give our time to encouraging and helping the people, and when they are prosperous they will support their own church." The narrative continues:

"For five years there was no telling who would win—the wild pigs or the Chinamen. From the time anything was planted till it was garnered in some one had to stay on the place at night to blow a horn, pound on a tin can, or shout the whole night through to keep the wild pigs off. They came in droves and destroyed in a few minutes many days' work. When Dr. West got back to Singapore he sent us a few guns that did deadly work in the ranks of the wild pigs, and as we could afford it we got more, until now the colonists sometimes long for the savory taste of wild pork.

"A census taken at the end of five years showed that there were fewer than five hundred people left. They had died of diseases new and old, they drowned in the rivers, got lost in the jungles, disappeared mysteriously, and many surely died of homesickness. Oh! how they longed for China! They suffered everything any colony in America went through, except frost-bite and massacre. Borneo saddles the equator, and the climate is nine months hot and three months hotter. The strong hand of Rajah Brooke kept the wild men off; only two colonists lost their heads, and they went one hundred miles into the jungle looking for oil-nuts.

"Clearing the jungle is a heart-breaking job. It is so thick and interwoven that when a single tree is cut off it will not fall. The only way to get it down is to notch all the trees in a good-sized piece—say fifty acres—then cut off several big trees at one end, and throw them into the notched trees, thus taking the whole lot at one time. Then when it is down it is even a worse mess than when it was standing. If the weather is dry the mass may be burned in two or three months. If the burn is a failure on account of wind or rain, the only thing to do is to give up that patch and try another. If the burn is good, everything is consumed but the trunks and stumps and roots. Then the trunks must be worked up and burned, and the stumps and roots dug out and burned. Under the leaves and mold and ground is a perfect mass of wood, so that hardly once in a whole day may a hoe be sent home without striking wood; this must all be pulled out, piled up, and burned. Often a whole tree-trunk is found thus buried. When it is all dug up the ground is acid, and the rain and the sun must sweeten it before things will grow properly. Then how things do grow!

"The next trouble was boundary lines. At first each fellow dug where he pleased and many dug side by side in small strips for protection from wild pigs. Soon the inside fellows wanted to extend. To do so, they had to take an outside piece, so they overlapped and dovetailed, until nobody knew where one left off or the other began. About this time Bishop Oldham came along, and, being a surveyor, the tangle greatly vexed his right-angled eye. He went to the rajah and proposed that the Govern-

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ment survey the land, and then levy a small tax to cover expenses. This the rajah readily agreed to. He put a tax of twenty-five cents a year on each acre surveyed, and gave a grant for this land for 999 years.

"We have now improved, surveyed, and granted about five thousand acres, planted in rubber, pepper, rice, potatoes, and vegetables. Our rice-mill last year hulled more than 20,000 bushels of rice. The colony numbers over two thousand. More than 700 new colonists came in last year. We have seven churches and seven schools, all flourishing and growing. We have been self-supporting for three years. This work is fully established; there is no turning it back. The Chinamen will develop this great island, and bring its riches to the markets of the world."

A GOSPEL FOR REVOLUTIONISTS

INSTEAD of "the old machinery of the emotional gospel song, the heart-breaking testimony, and the penitents' bench," it is by "a sociological, scientific exposition of Christianity" that one Methodist minister in New York wins over the Russian anarchists, atheists, socialists, and nihilists who make up his congregation. So we are informed by a writer in the New York *Sun*, who, after having "seen and pitied religious and political fanaticism in Russia," was surprized to find its remedy in his own country. Visiting the low, yellow-walled room which is the Rev. Julius F. Hecker's Bowery church, this writer heard from the preacher "not a word of the usual dogmatic insistence on penitence, the terrors of future damnation, or the beatific allurements of a future life; not a single theological term." No, but the two hundred Russian immigrants who a year ago would have shouted, "We hate God! Keep the kingdom of God to yourself and give us the earth!" were quietly listening to a talk on social evolution. As we read in *The Sun:*

"After the sermon, or, more properly, lecture, the listeners gave their testimony, but it was very different from that being given in the neighboring hall. Here was no petty thievery to confess, no banal admissions of slavery to drink, no 'failed to go to church' penitential cries. These seekers after religious and scientific truth were, over 80 per cent. of them, revolutionists, political exiles, or conspirators of one sort or another from that gloomy fatherland of misadventure and sorrow."

There were "tales of dangers, chains, prison-life, risks, anarchistic plots, fleeing from secret police, and thrilling escapes." One man had been a leader in the Black Sea mutiny of 1905. Sentenced to death, he had managed to escape to the United States. He is now preparing to preach to his countrymen. Said another:

"I was accused of taking part in the famous mail-train robbery which occurred on the Polish border a few years ago.

"I was chauffeur of the automobile in which one of the robbers escaped with part of the 2,000,000 rubles. I was thrown into jail and made my escape with the greatest difficulty. Now it is difficult to persuade myself that I was ever involved in such desperate adventures. I certainly am glad to live the uneventful life of an American in New York, and do not hesitate to say that I got my first ideas of right and wrong here in this room."

Mr. Hecker, we are informed in the *Sun* article, is a Franco-German who was born in St. Petersburg, became a revolutionist, came to this country and was educated at an American college and a Methodist Episcopal theological seminary. He had intended to go back to Russia to help his former comrades, but became imprest by the size of recent Russian emigration to this country, and decided to begin the work of Russian reform in the East Side of New York. His parishioners include men of peasant origin, class-conscious working men, and "the self-styled intellectuals." From the pastor's story as given in *The Sun*, we quote as follows:

"When I faced my audience for the first time, with the Bible in my hands, I was met with cries: 'Put it in the museum! We won't be bluffed by any religion! Never mind heaven! We want better pay!' With such a flock as that to shepherd you may readily see that no ordinary or traditional brand of Methodism would do. So I evolved a brand of my own.

"Russian revolutionary radicals, you see, seldom agree except in one thing, namely, that religion and the church are the greatest curses under which humanity ever suffered. When once at a large public gathering a speaker said that of all his many enemies God was his most hated and bitter foe, his blasphemy was met by stormy applause.

"This almost incredible enmity to religion is the product of a spiritually decayed State Church and a despotic régime which exploits ignorance and superstition. Their bitter denunciations and blasphemies, strange as it may seem, are after all but the cry of the soul hungry after religious truth. This fact fascinated me.

"Here were parishioners who believed in nothing and in no one, who were absolutely unmoral and possest minds pitifully bewildered with undigested teachings and ready-made concepts of socialism, Marxism, anarchism, Malthusianism, and I. W. W.-ism. Old feelings, pious traditions, irrational but ineradicable prejudices, you know, prevent people from accepting new religious truth and hinder them from growing either intellectually or spiritually. But here was a virgin field—here were men who systematically and despairingly denied everything.

"I knew that their demands for proofs, for evidence, for rational premises would be insatiable. Very well, I determined to prove and demonstrate beyond all cavil or possibility of denial."

So Mr. Hecker began with evening lectures in which he "discust critically and fairly all the peculiarly modern doctrines of social salvation—socialism, anarchism, syndicalism, and progressive Americanism." He says:

"I allowed ample opportunity for questions and objections. I let nothing go by which they did not understand. I never talked at them, but always with them. So we fought it out, point by point, hour by hour, often long past midnight. . . . . .

"I sometimes think that I learned and digested more ethics, biology, and sociology in those definition-making, dialectical bouts than I ever did in college.

"To these lectures I added evening classes in English, American history, and civics. A reading-room was opened, and different gatherings of a social nature were held throughout the winter. Thus in time the opposition gave way to a more friendly sentiment, and I was able to begin my preaching service on Sunday afternoons. My first text was 'You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'

"The attendance at these latter services began to increase rapidly, until we have now twenty-five full members in the church, over sixty paying members in the brotherhood, and a night-school of over one hundred pupils. . . . The weekly attendance is from 500 to 600."

Mr. Hecker's explanation of the type of Christianity he preaches to convert, "or, let us say, convince anarchists," is thus quoted:

"It is Christianity subjected to the severest logical and experimental tests that science offers. I had no use for my theology. I interpreted Christian truth as given in the Bible by logic and history and sociology.

"Take the idea of God. One day while I was talking in my little chapel a man in the audience called out, 'Yes, but how do you know there is a God?' I replied, 'I don't know there is a God; nobody knows whether there is a God or not.' That puzzled them and they cried out, 'What! he preaches Christianity and has no God!' Scandal!

"I gave them plenty of time to ponder the matter, and then I said, 'I do not know that there is a God, but I believe that there is one.' They then objected to faith. Whereupon I showed them the scientific necessity of faith, giving it the scientist's designation of a working hypothesis. And this was the type of doctrine with which I made up a Methodist brotherhood out of God-haters and bomb-throwing politicians."

Mr. Hecker has been asked why he does not give over Christianity entirely and preach sociology. His answer is that

"Sociology is not a substitute for religion, but is rather an explanation and justification of it. The day of psychic and social evolution is at hand. Leaders of the people are needed, and these leaders must be something besides scientists; they must be men who see visions; they must believe heart and soul in the principle of some form of regeneration; they must be prophets in every sense of the word."

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CURRENT POETRY

A LITTLE mysticism is a dangerous thing. Here, for instance, is Miss Evelyn Underhill, one of the most sincere and accomplished poets now writing. She would make far better verse if she would give up entirely her religious allusions, or else acquire the art of self-surrender which distinguishes the true mystic, and, ceasing her embarrassed evasions, speak frankly of God instead of "the Only Fair" and "Perfect Beauty." These phrases give an air of affectation to the imitative but exquisite verses which we quote from the London *New Weekly*.

A London Flower-Show

BY EVELYN UNDERHILL

See the faces of the flowers,
Strange and fair,
Watching through the weary hours
While the herded humans stare.

Like country saints brought up to town
From cloistering wood and lonely down,
Remote they seem;
Wrapt in a wistful dream
Of upland meadows fragrant to the sun,
Rich with an ardent life for ever new-begun,
And quickening winds that go
With ghostly steps across the supple grass,
Shaking from all who grow
Music of adoration as they pass.
In this sad air, they say,
No plant can pray.

Here is a daffodil,
Six-winged, as seraphs are;
They took her from a Spanish hill,
Wild as a wind-blown star.
When she was born
The angels came
And showed her how her petals should be worn.
Now she is tame—
She hath a Latin name.

There, set in mimic rock—
As if to mock
The ultimate austerities of love
That must in poverty its passion prove—
A mountain hermit in his furry dress;
Brought from the creviced height where he alone
Sang from the sheltering stone
Perpetual psalm of joy,
And did his private ecstasy confess;
Forced to disclose
The secret that he whispered to the snows,
And sold to make a gardening woman's toy.

Yet, with their homesick eyes
As other saints,
So these evangelize:
Into our smutty streets, where beauty faints
Bringing authentic news
Of Paradise.
How shall a flower refuse
In heathen lands her gospel to declare?
Doth she not wear
The sacred sigil of the Only Fair?
In this shut room
She may not bloom
With the exuberant splendor of the free,
Crying in colored joy her crescent ecstasy:
But still,
As generous lovers will,
She can exult to share his saving pain:
And, exiled from the field,
Her wild sweet magic yield
As part of Perfect Beauty's passion to be slain.

The late Alfred Austin was a poet with few enthusiastic admirers, but his lyrics were, at any rate, easy to understand. His successor in the laureateship becomes more and more cryptic, or else he is now selling verse written in some early period of intellectual perversity. It is hard to believe that the author of the following poem (which appears in the June issue of *The Smart Set*) wrote also "Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding" and "When Death to either should come." "Narcissus" is interesting chiefly as a literary curiosity, but the patient reader will find in it a splendid central idea and several phrases—such as, for example, "astral whirlfire"—that really are proper to poetry.

Narcissus

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Almighty wondrous everlasting
Whether in a cradle of astral whirlfire
Or globed in a piercing star thou slumb'rest
The passionless body of God:
Thou deep i' the core of earth—Almighty!—
From numbing stress and gloom profound
Madest escape in life desirous
To embroider her thin-spun robe.

'Twas down in a wood—they tell—
In a running water thou sawest thyself
Or leaning over a pool. The sedges
Were twinn'd at the mirror's brim;
The sky was there and the trees—Almighty!—
A bird of a bird and white clouds floating
And seeing thou knewest thine own image
And lov'd it beyond all else.

Then wondering didst thou speak
Of beauty and wisdom of art and worship
Didst build the fanes of Zeus and Apollo
The high cathedrals of Christ.
All that we love is thine—Almighty!—
Heart-felt music and lyric song,
Language, the eager grasp of knowledge,
All that we think is thine.

But whence?—Beauteous everlasting!—
Whence and whither? Hast thou mistaken?
Or dost forget? Look again! Thou seest
A shadow and not thyself.

All the answers to the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam would, if collected together, fill a large volume. Perhaps the most famous, surely the most successful of these, is that published several years ago by Dr. Condé Pallen. From the May issue of *The Catholic World* we take this brief and effective poem, in which a California poet uses Fitzgerald's favorite verse-form with admirable skill.

On a Flyleaf of Omar

BY INA COOLBRITH

Poet-Astronomer, who night by night
God's star-page scanned, yet failed to read aright,
Where throughout space His alphabet of suns
Spells Life, in inextinguishable light!

For not, if cycling Time might blot the whole
Of that vast scheme from the illumined scroll,
The Worlds, incalculable to rayless void,
Could cease of Man the imperishable Soul.

O finite mind that would the infinite
To challenge seek, and measure! Piteous plight!
How happier the bird of lightest wing,
That soars and trusts the Teacher of its flight.

An empty glass upon a broken shrine,
What matters it? the quaffed or unquaffed wine?
See the clear goblet with what nectar brimmed
From fountains inexhaustible divine!

From *The Poetry Journal* we take this little nature-sermon. The fact that monkeys may hug thistles "with unscathed arm" is irrelevant, and Mr. Ficke is somewhat too enthusiastic in his praise of the sport of thistle-gazing. But the main idea of the poem is good, and it is well exprest.

Thistles

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE

They blow by the wayside, they march in the wood.
"Tell me, for what are these vile weeds good?"
Not as a crop for your meadow-land.
Not to seize and crush in your hand.
Not to eat, and not to smell;
Nor daisy-like can they fortunes tell.
Asses may eat, and take no harm—
Monkeys may hug them with unscathed arm—
But you—beware! how you touch this thing,
This amethyst-emerald bloom with a sting.
And yet—strange!—once did I know a man
Who watched all day where the thistles ran
In glorious straggling multitude
Out of the border of a wood.
He watched, enthralled, the whole day through.
Only when night hid from his view
Their purple riot of useless wars,
He turned, half-loath, to the kindred stars.

Recently we quoted a poem by Miss Margaret Widdemer and commented on her sympathetic perception of the beauty of old age. In *Everybody's Magazine* we find her writing, with the same sincerity, of childhood. "Carnations" is worthy to be illustrated by Kate Greenaway.

Carnations

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Carnations and my first love! And he was seventeen,
And I was only twelve years—a stately gulf between!
I bought them on the morning the school-dance was to be,
To pin among my ribbons in hopes that he might see;
And all the girls stood breathless to watch as he went through
With curly crest and grand air that swept the heart from you!
And why he paused at my side is more than I can know—
The shyest of the small girls that all adored him so. . . . . .
I said it with my prayer-times—I walked with head held high—
"Carnations are your flower!" he said as he strode by.

Carnations and my first love! The years are gone a score,
And I recall his first name, and scarce an eyelash more;
And those were all the love-words that either of us said—
Perhaps he may be married—perhaps he may be dead.
And yet . . . to smell carnations, their spicy, heavy sweet
Perfuming all some sick-room, or passing on the street . . . . . .
Then still the school-lights flicker and still the lancers play,
And still the girls hold breathless the while he goes his way;
And still my child-heart quivers in that first ecstasy—
"Carnations are your flower!" my first love said to me!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A FAMOUS CHAPLAIN

WAR-TIME, when men are facing death as part of the day's work, might seem the chaplain's ideal opportunity to direct their thoughts heavenward, but it doesn't always turn out that way, as Chaplain "Joe" Twichell once found out. "Chaplain Joe" served in General Sickles's brigade, and it appeared that at one time another chaplain in a rival regiment began to get remarkable results in the matter of conversion, so that his candidates for baptism were counted by the tens and twenties. "Chaplain Joe's" flock grew by no such leaps and bounds, which worried the good man not a little. Presently some word of the condition of affairs came to the ears of the General. Far from being worried, he was highly indignant at the poor showing "the boys" made, and forthwith commanded a squad of some fifty of the luckless "heathens" to report without delay to the chaplain for baptism.

"I'd have helped Joe out," he is reported to have said, with splendid loyalty, "if I'd had to order the whole division into the river!" "Chaplain Joe" is now Dr. Joseph Twichell, and he is one of those happy beings whose reminiscences invariably take the form of humorous anecdote. Now retired, for fifty years the pastor of a church in Hartford, Connecticut, and formerly an army chaplain in the Civil War, Dr. Twichell is able to look back upon a life full of interest both in incident and in the friendships made. J. Olin Howe, in the Boston *Transcript*, gives an interview with the veteran preacher, and recounts for us a few of the stories that find their way to the smiling lips of the Doctor as soon as he begins to speak of his past experiences. One which Dr. Twichell loves to tell concerns Father O'Hagan, whom he knew during the war as a fellow chaplain and afterward as the head of Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. Mentioning Father O'Hagan, he remarked:

"He was one of my brother chaplains in the old brigade, and we became such friends that once when we happened to be on leave together he visited with me at my father's house in Southington. After the war, he visited me here in Hartford a number of times. He never failed to refer to the night of the battle of Fredericksburg. We had both been active for hours, and by midnight were compelled to have sleep.

"So we went off to one side of the camp and lay down under the sky. It was very cold, and we had only a blanket apiece. After a time Father O'Hagan called to me to ask if I was asleep.

"'No,' said I. 'It's so cold I can't get to sleep.'

"'Neither can I,' retorted he. 'Let's club our blankets.'

"We did, and lay there side by side with two blankets over us instead of but one. I was falling asleep when I felt him shaking beside me and asked what was the matter. He was laughing softly and didn't answer for a moment. It seemed to me a queer place to laugh, for we were in the midst of hundreds of dead and wounded soldiers.

"'I'm laughing at us,' he said finally.

"'Why, what do you mean?'

"'Us two here—me a Jesuit priest and you a Puritan parson—snuggled up here under the same blankets.'

"A minute or two passed, and then he looked up into the sky and said quietly, 'But I shouldn't wonder if the angels like to look at it.'"

Mark Twain came to Hartford in 1869, when "Innocents Abroad" was being published. He and Dr. Twichell soon became fast friends. There is a story of their early friendship, detailing Mr. Clemens's first struggles with one of the old-fashioned high bicycles. Dr. Twichell was with him, and the story goes:

These two and other friends learned to ride it on Woodland Street—"Right out here," says Mr. Twichell, with a wave of the hand. It was some time and required numerous joking taunts before Clemens would try it. He went up the street to the height of a slight grade rolling the wheel, got it alongside a fence and managed to get aboard.

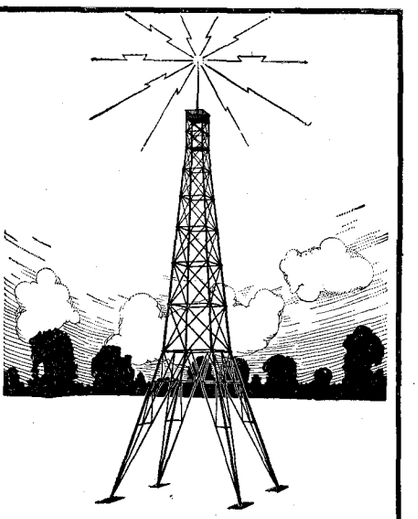
For a time he got along well, and he made out to get both feet on the pedals once. As he neared the group of watchers, however, his speed had increased to more than he could manage and both feet flew off the pedals and the machine whirled along with his long legs thrust out on either side. "Get that tree out of the way, Joe!" he cried. "Set it one side or I'll hit it." "Stay in the road," was the answer. "You've got plenty of room."

"What-do-you-know-about-it?" gasped the man who had made two continents laugh. "Stop yelling, 'Steer away!' I'm steering away from one on the other side now. You steer that tree away, that's all, or I'll hit—"

Bump!

Si— No, not silence. The wheel didn't say anything and wasn't hurt, but Twain was and for a minute it was no place for a Congregationalist minister. To Mr. Twichell's rebuke Twain cried, "Joe, that's my shin and I know more about it than you do. I don't think you ought to ask me not to talk about that tree or the wheel, and if you had been through what that shin has, you'd feel the same as I do, anyway, even if you didn't say it out loud."

Another story is at the expense of Mark Twain's habit of mental abstraction: He had hastened to call on his neighbor Mrs. Stowe one day, to bid her farewell before her departure for the summer. Returning, somewhat pleased with himself, he was met by his wife who, after examining his attire suspiciously, informed him in a



Like "Wireless"

the brain flashes thoughts.

As the simplest form of electric flash requires three factors (zinc, copper and an acid) so the brain, which is the human battery, requires three principal elements to project thought — water, albumen and phosphate of potash.

Let one element in the brain (as in the battery) become weakened from use, and its activity is lessened.

To have a good working brain, or to increase its power, one must have food that contains the necessary elements.

Water and albumen exist plentifully in every-day food, but the vital element—phosphate of potash—is often lacking.

Phosphate of Potash is stored freely under the bran-coat of wheat and barley, but is thrown out in milling to make white-bread flour white.

So, in making

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

the whole nutrition of the grains is used, thus supplying a food from which the various parts of the body—bones, muscles, nerves or brain—can take up the particular kind of nourishment required.

Pure, wholesome, appetizing! Grape-Nuts is partially pre-digested and quickly assimilated—a food that thousands have come to know and appreciate.

To eat right often means to be right.

"There's a Reason"

for

Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.

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horrified tone that he had called on the celebrated Mrs. Stowe without his necktie. It was a terrible moment; as the writer continues:

Mark looked ruefully down at Mrs. Clemens and at length plucked up courage to say he'd think about what he could do, and stept out of the room. Pretty soon he was back with an envelop which seemed bulky, and called his colored man to take it to Mrs. Stowe. "Now what have you done?" asked his wife. "Oh, I've just sent over the rest of me," he replied with a chuckle. He had folded up a black tie and enclosed it with a note saying that he desired to live up to his social obligations fully, as any gentleman should, and therefore was sending her the tie he had neglected to wear. She had seen most of him, but he wanted her to feel that even his tie would miss her in her absence.

Soon the tie was returned with a note. "You read it, Joe," said Mark. "Dear Mr. Clemens," it said, "You have discovered a great principle—"

"There!" Mark exclaimed, "I knew I had principle. Libby doesn't think so, but I knew it was somewhere about me if you only knew where to look for it."

"You have discovered a great principle, which I am sure will be developed to the convenience of mankind. A man may now fulfil his social obligations by simply sending a piece of his wearing apparel as his proxy. I shall expect that in future you will send a tie to one friend, a shoe to another, your coat to another and —but I am sure you will be able to extend the plan yourself. Most sincerely, H. B. Stowe."

THE FATHER OF MODERN ADVERTISING

THESE pages form an appropriate setting for the story of a man who died a few weeks ago at Margate, England. He was the first who said, "Good morning! Have you used Pears' Soap?" He was Thomas J. Barratt, at the time of his death chairman of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., and for nearly fifty years connected with that company. In all the great field of advertising that exists at present there is probably no one advertisement or catchword that has been known so widely as this amusing salutation that came to be the slogan of all the Pears' publicity. More than this, the "Good morning!" phrase is virtually the great common ancestor of all the similar phrases that haunt bill-boards and magazine pages to-day. "There's a Reason," "Obey That Impulse," the "Fairy" query, and a host of others trace their parentage sooner or later directly to the old familiar line, which, simple as it now seems, revolutionized the art of advertising in its time. There were other Barratt ads., too, nearly as well known, such as the tramp ad. with its comic testimonial: "Two years ago I used your soap; since then I have used no other." The London *Daily Mail* calls Mr. Barratt

Home-made Soup Dr.
Needless labor
Useless fuss
Delay
Uncertainty
Loss
Campbell's Tomato Soup Cr.
Time saved
Trouble avoided
Promptness
Satisfaction
Profit
Campbell's
TOMATO SOUP
"It's a clear profit!"
AND that is what any practical housewife who has used Campbell's Tomato Soup, will readily certify.
It does away entirely with the needless labor and fuss of making soup at home. It provides a correct and pleasing dinner-course suited to many different occasions, and prepared without trouble or delay.
If you haven't tried it as a "Cream-of-tomato", you'll find this a delightful surprise.
21 kinds
10c a can
Campbell's Soups
LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

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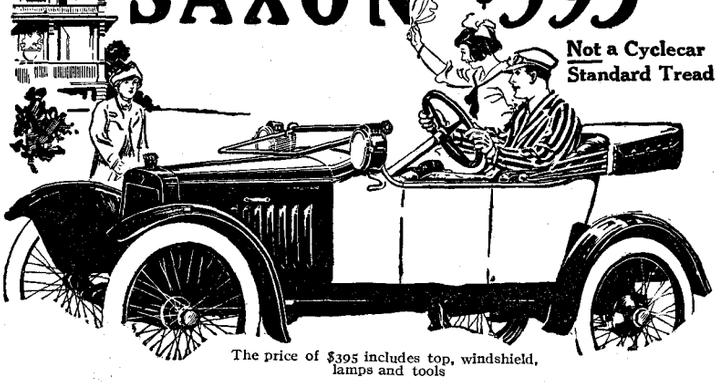
SAXON $395

Not a Cyclecar
Standard Tread



The price of $395 includes top, windshield, lamps and tools

2700 SAXONS Now in Use

When you place an order for your Saxon you buy a tried and proved car. A car that is making good throughout the land. A car that has proven its mettle on the hills of Pittsburgh, Seattle, Kansas City, Boston, Cincinnati. A car that is standing the strains of country driving in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New England, Colorado, Texas and all the other states.

More than 2700 Saxons are already in use and we are shipping them at the rate of 75 a day—an unprecedented record for a company in its first year.

A Year's Test in 30 Days

Saxons stand the trying test of owner's use, because long before we put the cars on the market they had received at our hands all the testing we could then devise. But we are still thinking up new tests.

At Detroit, a Saxon has just completed a grind of 135 miles a day for thirty consecutive days.

Day in and day out this car has done its daily quota under official observation. It has gone a distance in thirty days of 4050 miles, equivalent to a year's use in the hands of the average owner.

This Saxon made 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline and 200 miles on a quart of oil. Half a cent a mile for fuel. Not a repair was required throughout the long grind. All the original tires look good for from 2,000 to 5,000 miles more of service.

Saxons are selling fast. Better see your nearest dealer and arrange for a Saxon ride. Write us today for catalog and dealer's name.

Address Department "D"

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit

Boston Garter

Velvet-Grip

Holds Your Sock Smooth as Your Skin

Men who dress well prefer the silk "Boston" for personal satisfaction.

LISLE 25¢ EVERYWHERE

SILK 50¢ EVERYWHERE

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

Greased Dollars

Ordinary Lubrication slips the dollars from your pocket into the hands of the repair man.

DIXON'S
Graphite Lubricants

slide Friction into the discard. They keep your car running smoothly, swiftly, silently, economically.

Equally good for motor boats.

Write for Lubricating Chart.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Established in 1827

the greatest pioneer of modern advertising, and further declares:

The father, in fact, of modern advertising he banished the crude and garish from the hoarding and made the poster the thing of beauty it is to-day, building up a great business by new ideas, which stamped the name of Pears indelibly on the minds of people in every quarter of the earth. He enlisted in the work great painters like Millais, and gave a new and universal publicity to their works through the medium of the poster.

A fine-looking man, tall and muscular, Mr. Barratt's life was one of tireless and remarkable energy up to within a few months of his death. "I began by advertising apples and I've ended by advertising Pears," he said, telling the story of his first venture. This London-born boy was coming home from school when he saw a little card in a greengrocer's shop window bearing an unconvincing announcement of the price of apples. He thought he could do better and went home and painted a card which he exchanged for the shopkeeper's apples.

Soon after reaching his majority Mr. Barratt took up a position as traveler in the Pears toilet-soap business. Mr. Andrew Pears, the inventor of the soap, had long been dead, and it was Mr. Francis Pears, his grandson, who was then carrying on the business, spending only some £80 a year upon advertising. Mr. Francis Pears in 1865 took his son, Mr. Andrew Pears, and Mr. Barratt into partnership. This was the starting-point of the new Pears era. In 1875 Mr. Francis Pears retired.

There were no big advertisers in the present-day sense at that time; in fact, the great business houses rather "looked down" on advertising. Mr. Barratt saw differently. Year after year the boundaries of his advertising and of the Pears' business were concurrently extended. When Mr. Barratt joined the firm the business was quite a retail one, in which, perhaps, in the eighty years of its previous existence, not more than £500 all told had been spent in advertising. Not very many years later, when the new advertising ideas were in full swing, Mr. Barratt spent as much as £126,000 in a single year on advertising in its various forms. Success followed success, and in 1892 the firm of A. & F. Pears was converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of £810,000, Mr. Barratt becoming chairman and managing director, a position which he retained up to the time of his death.

"Good, morning! Have you used Pears' Soap?" has become immortal in the literature of advertising. He got the idea by asking his staff to write down expressions used most often during the day, and "Good morning!" was sent in by every one of them. All the morning papers had a double-column advertisement, putting the simple question. It could not be avoided; it cried out everywhere.

If a plebiscite were taken of the best-known picture, "Bubbles"—the painting of Sir John Millais's infant grandson—would win easily. It became and still is the ideal pose in photographers' studios for thousands of curly-headed little boys. The poster was shown all over the world.

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"You Dirty Boy" and "He Won't be Happy Till He Gets It" are other pictures that can only be associated with one commodity and one firm.

Mr. Barratt could count in Gladstone as one of his assistants, as well as Millais, for Gladstone gave him a priceless advertisement once in remarking in the House of Commons that the amendments of a certain measure were multiplying at a rate that made them "as plentiful as the advertisements of Pears' soap." A shrewd man of business, never did he let his enterprise in publicity lead him beyond good taste. His hobby was the collection of pictures, curiosities, and relics, and his collection of Nelson trophies is celebrated, including as it does the log-book of the *Victory*. Not long ago his popularity and wide fame in the advertising world were well attested by a banquet held in his honor and attended by three hundred representatives of the leading newspapers of the Continent, England, and the United States.

A BLAMELESS BOVINE

THE escutcheon of the family cow has once more been cleared. The cow that made the O'Learys famous has again been vindicated, and one more guilty conscience—burdened with the knowledge of the injustice suffered by poor bossy—has been bared at last. "A woman has just died in Indiana," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in commenting upon the news, "who says that she started the Chicago fire for spite"—a Titanic revenge, indeed! The writer continues:

For more than forty years the doubtful honor of burning Chicago has been awarded Mrs. O'Leary's cow; Mrs. O'Leary went to her grave feeling that the cow was guilty. After the end of the holocaust, when she surveyed the enormous damage done, she announced with great humiliation and disappointment that she doubted if she could ever pay the damages which had been sustained. As a matter of history, it may be recorded that she never did.

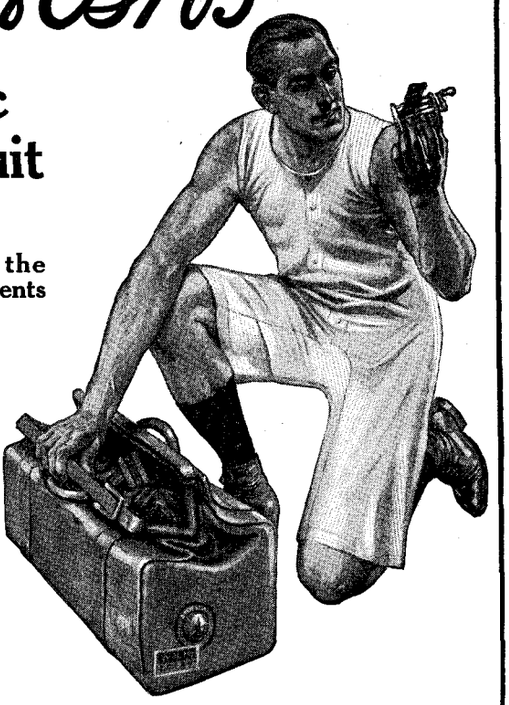
The present generation can not understand the excitement there was in this country in the fall of 1871 when Chicago was practically destroyed in a three-days' conflagration. The loss of life was estimated at 200 and the destruction of property at $250,000,000; but indirectly it was much more than that, for it caused widespread financial disaster and was one of the moving causes of the panic of 1873. Most of the fire-insurance companies in the country involved in the disaster went into liquidation or made compromises with policyholders. Business throughout the West was bad for a long time, yet eventually the fire seems to have been a blessing in disguise. Chicago was largely wood and cheap brick and plaster before the fire. It arose a better city than ever, and the

(*Continued on page* 1330)

Wilson Bro's

Athletic Union Suit

Licensed Under the Klosed-Krotch Patents



Look for this label

THE crotch is permanently closed as in a pair of well-fitting drawers. It does not depend upon buttons to keep it closed. Never gaps, though strained to the limit. Never rolls. Never bunches. No edges to chafe you. Convenient and comfortable. The only garment of this style. Light, cool, easy fitting. A perfect product of this 50-year-old house. $1.00 and up *for men;* 50 cents and up *for boys.*

Other furnishings bearing the Wilson Bro's mark of quality include Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, etc.

Wilson Bro's Combinette Shirt

Licensed Under Klosed-Krotch Patents

A sensible, convenient combination for the man on the links or the tennis court. Has same patented closed crotch as described above. $1.50 and up, in outdoor fabrics.

Wilson Bro's Combinette Pajama

Licensed Under Klosed-Krotch Patents

By using this patented closed crotch a satisfactory one-piece pajama has been perfected. Looks dignified and is comfortable and convenient. Soft materials—perfectly made. $1.50 and more.

Your furnisher has these comfort garments or can get them for you.

Wilson Bro's Chicago

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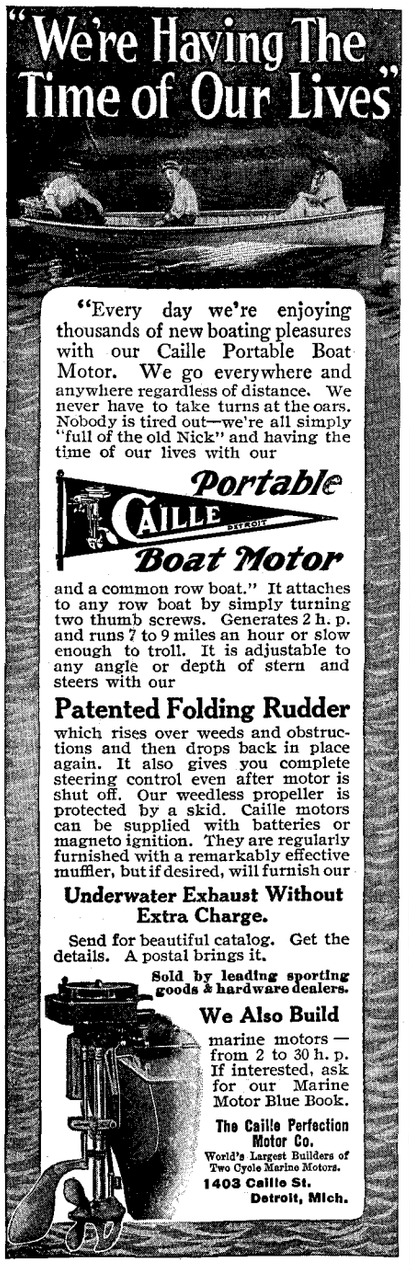
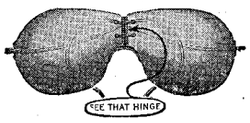

"We're Having The Time of Our Lives"
"Every day we're enjoying thousands of new boating pleasures with our Caille Portable Boat Motor. We go everywhere and anywhere regardless of distance. We never have to take turns at the oars. Nobody is tired out—we're all simply "full of the old Nick" and having the time of our lives with our
Portable
CAILLE
Boat Motor
and a common row boat." It attaches to any row boat by simply turning two thumb screws. Generates 2 h. p. and runs 7 to 9 miles an hour or slow enough to troll. It is adjustable to any angle or depth of stern and steers with our
Patented Folding Rudder
which rises over weeds and obstructions and then drops back in place again. It also gives you complete steering control even after motor is shut off. Our weedless propeller is protected by a skid. Caille motors can be supplied with batteries or magneto ignition. They are regularly furnished with a remarkably effective muffler, but if desired, will furnish our
Underwater Exhaust Without Extra Charge.
Send for beautiful catalog. Get the details. A postal brings it.
Sold by leading sporting goods & hardware dealers.
We Also Build
marine motors — from 2 to 30 h. p. If interested, ask for our Marine Motor Blue Book.
The Caille Perfection Motor Co.
World's Largest Builders of Two Cycle Marine Motors.
1403 Caille St.
Detroit, Mich.

The Autoglas

Patented May 2nd, 1911.



The only comfortable goggle

The only efficient eye protector

WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, neat and inconspicuous; conforms to the contour of the face, excludes wind as well as dust, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision. Temples covered with composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white.

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If they haven't them, write to us. We'll see that you get them.

OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE

F. A. Hardy & Co.

Dept. D **Chicago, Ill.**

MOTOR TRUCKS

TRUCKS STILL INCREASING WHILE HORSES DECREASE

Figures have been collected from "thirty-one cities of first importance in this country" to show the effect of motor-trucks in decreasing the number of horses used in city trucking, and are printed in *The Commercial Vehicle*. Of these thirty-one cities, sixteen show decreases in the number of licensed horse-drawn vehicles. In Indianapolis the decrease was 14.5 per cent., in Columbus 5.9 per cent., in San Francisco 4.8 per cent., in St. Louis 2.4 per cent., in Omaha 2.1 per cent., in New York .8 of one per cent., in Chicago .5 of one per cent. Mechanical haulage has increased in these cities in greater proportion than the use of horse-drawn vehicles has decreased, this being a consequence of the steady growth in the business of the cities named. In some other cities it appears that the number of horse-drawn vehicles has increased, but this increase has not kept pace with the growth in population and the consequent increase in traffic. In some cities, where there was an increase in population of 7.8 per cent. in a year, the increase in the number of horse-drawn vehicles was only 2 per cent. Eastern cities are more favorable to motor-vehicles. In Massachusetts, for example, the number of horse-drawn vehicles declined 20 per cent. in the last fourteen years, altho the population in ten years increased 20 per cent. In the Boston district horse-drawn vehicles in fourteen years declined 9 per cent.

WHEN TRUCKS ARE GOOD FOR DAIRYMEN

Several years of experience in cities with motor-trucks in the service of dairymen have demonstrated that the chief utility of these trucks is in "the bulk haulage of milk from the freight terminals where it is received to the pasteurizing plants and from these to the local delivery depots." So says a writer in *The Commercial Vehicle*, who adds that it is vehicles of great tonnage capacity that have shown in dairy work the greatest economy. Present types of trucks are not well adapted to house-to-house deliveries, "because of the extremely limited moving factor permitted in this service, and because of an intelligence in the ordinary milk horse which the truck can not replace." Other points in an exhaustive discussion of this subject by the same paper are these:

"The handling of milk is a complicated process, involving from five to seven separate loading and unloading operations before it finally reaches the consumer. Few realize, in pouring their morning cream, how many hands it has passed through since arrival at the gates of the city but a few hours before.

"Loading and unloading of milk are accomplished with an unusually high degree of efficiency, so that in applying motor-trucks the slow horse-pace methods with which trucks usually have to contend in service are not encountered, for the very nature of the dairy business requires that every second possible be saved.

"New York City has a population of over 4,750,000 souls, who probably consume an average of a pint of milk each daily, or, in all, nearly 600,000 gallons. Each gallon of milk weighs 8 pounds, approximately, so that, inclusive of the containers, which will average roughly the same weight as the milk, 4,800 tons represents the daily traffic in milk into the city. To this must be added the empty returns, equal to one-half this tonnage, or 2,400. It must also be considered that this milk has to be loaded and unloaded from five to seven times.

"Roughly estimated, the average haul of a given quart of milk from the time it arrives at the freight terminal until it reaches the door of the consumer is about 12 miles, making in all 172,800 ton-miles. What this represents in daily and yearly expenditure can only be a matter of conjecture. If this milk, on the inward trip alone, were loaded on 5-ton motor-trucks it would require 960, making a line 3½ miles in length, each bumper touching the tail-board of the truck in front.

"Milk comes into New York City in milk-trains in two forms. It comes direct from the farmers as what is known as raw milk, that is, milk which has not been pasteurized. Milk in this form is shipped in 10-gallon cans. These cans have been standardized in that they are all of the same size and capacity. There are two series, however, the old and the new. The old cans proved too light, so that the newer series have been made stronger, and weigh about five pounds more.

"It also comes in the pasteurized form, bottled and capped and packed in cases holding 12 quarts or 20 pints. This milk is pasteurized and bottled in small pasteurizing plants in the country. Its journey has only begun when the milk arrives at the freight terminal. According to law the raw milk must be pasteurized before it can be sold, so that the first operation, in the case of raw milk, is to transport it to the various pasteurizing plants. When this has been done, it must next be distributed to the local delivery depots, and then in small wagons to the individual houses or in larger vehicles to the retail dealers, institutions, hotels, restaurants, etc.

"The bottled milk, already pasteurized when it arrives in the city, need not go to the pasteurizing plant unless this happens to be its local distributing depot, but is trucked directly to the delivery depot to which it is consigned. From this point the milk is finally delivered.

"The milk business is conducted 365 days in the year, as milk is one of the most perishable commodities generally consumed, and must be delivered as quickly as possible to avoid its souring.

"The transfer of milk from the freight terminals begins approximately at 9.30 P.M. and continues until 3 or 4 A.M. As a general rule the vehicles arrive at the yards just previous to the schedule time of arrival of the train which they are to meet. The milk-cars are switched from the main yards to special platforms devoted entirely to the milk traffic.

"As a general rule the vehicles arrive at the loading platforms just previous to the scheduled time of arrival of the trains which they are to meet. Each

(*Continued on page* 1328)

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Where Do Your Profits Go?

ENGAGE an expert accountant. Instruct him to mathematically analyze the various reasons, causes and forces that take the profits out of your business and you will be dumfounded at the enormous amount of money and time that is literally eaten up by the old time method of hauling merchandise with horses.

In contrast to this get in touch with some of the various concerns using Willys Utility Trucks (we will supply any number of names)—and what do you find?

In a word you find that those who use Willys Utility Trucks are enjoying a much greater volume of business at a greatly reduced cost of getting it.

And the increase in business was effected after Willys Utility Trucks were put in operation.

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—because the chassis, that is the mechanical construction, of this truck is perfectly sound and fundamentally correct.

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$1350—¾ Ton

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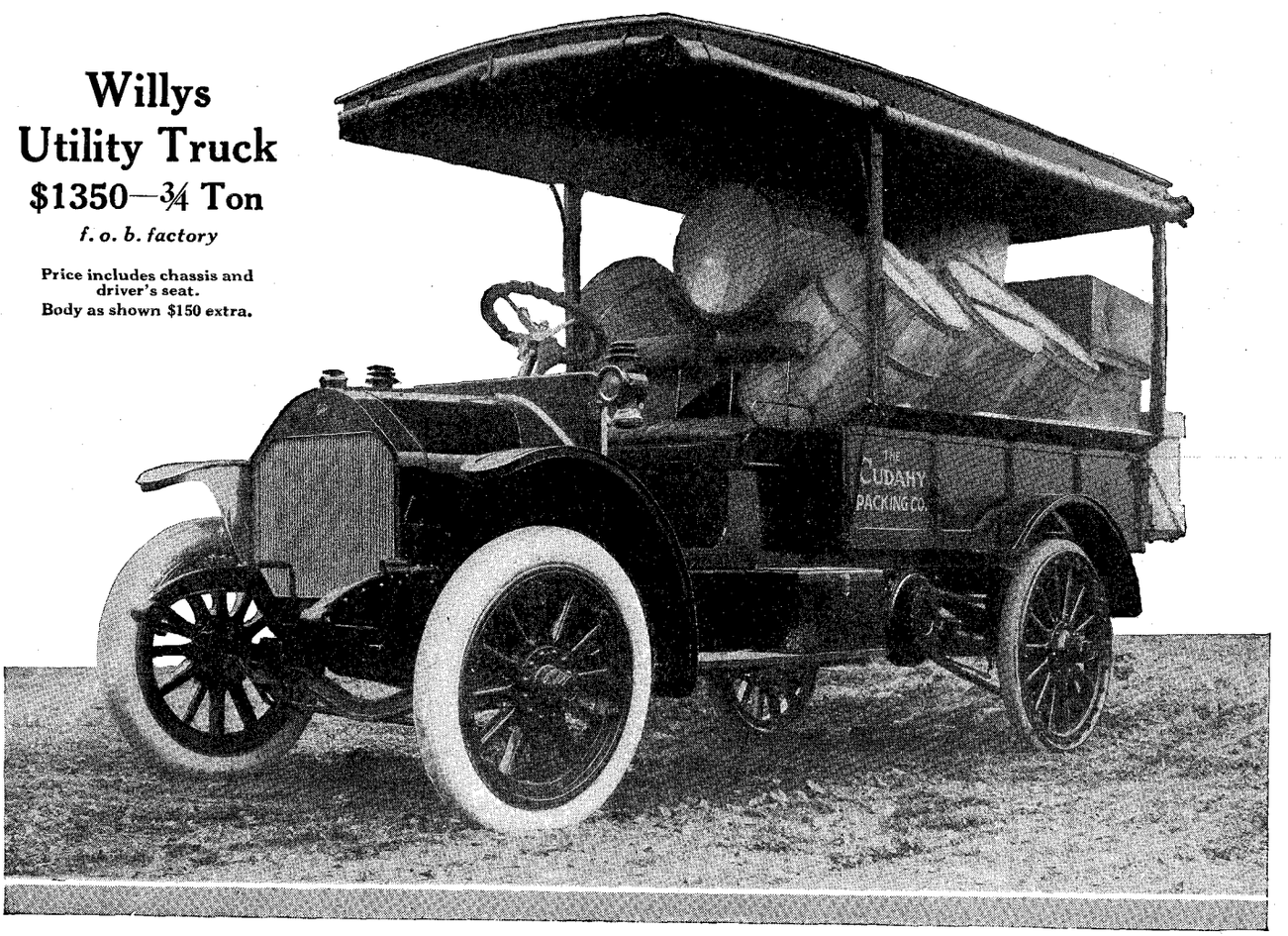
Price includes chassis and driver's seat.
Body as shown $150 extra.



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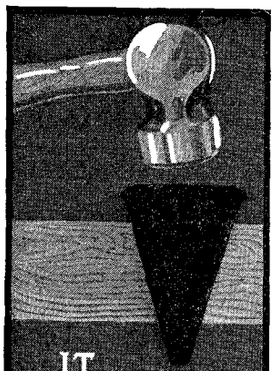

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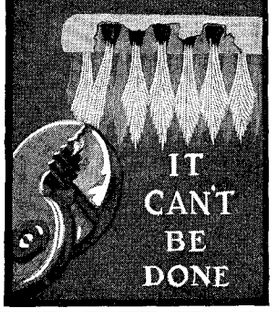
The tufts of bristles are gripped in the frame as everlastingly as the bristles are gripped in solid vulcanized rubber.

Each tuft of Bristles has its Solid Rubber base like the famous RUBBERSET Shaving Brush



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and Dutch Boy linseed oil, strictly pure, make the paint that is high grade in every sense. It will take the most delicate tint-gradations, any color for outside or inside painting.

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PERPLEX
Prism Binoculars

are a revelation to any one who travels, camps, hunts or gets "out-of-doors."

New York, April 16, 1914.

Amer. Thermo Ware Co.

Gentlemen: The Binoculars have given complete satisfaction. While confined at home by my accident, I had as perfect a view of the International Motor Boat trial races on Huntington Bay as if I had been sitting on the Club House porch or following the races in a boat. The Binoculars form a part of my equipment. I would not be without them. Yours truly, JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

Offer a thousand uses for pleasure or utility.

CATALOG "Q" FREE. If dealer cannot supply, we will send direct and guarantee satisfaction.

AMERICAN THERMO WARE COMPANY
16 Warren St.
New York City

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 1326)

truck when it arrives is loaded either with empty cans or cases of empty bottles for reshipment to the dairies or country bottling plants from which the milk is consigned. These cans or cases are unloaded by the crew of the truck on to the platform, and the truck moved to that part of the platform opposite the door of the loaded car. The full cans or cases of milk are then rolled or carried from the cars on to the platforms by employees of the railroad, from which point they are loaded on to the vehicles by their crews.

"On the arrival of a vehicle at the pasteurizing plant the full cans are taken off. When the milk has been pasteurized it is put through the bottling and capping machine, and the filled bottles, in metal or wood crates or cases, are placed in the refrigerator.

"From here they are transferred on sectional roller power and gravity conveyors to the loading platform, where they are placed in the body of the vehicle for distribution to the local delivery depots.

"The transportation problem in the case of the bottled milk is simpler than with the milk in cans, as the city pasteurizing operation is eliminated. However, this method is obviously the most expensive. It is self-evident that the small pasteurizing and bottling plant must be less efficient and more expensive than the larger central one. The outlay in cases and bottles must be greater because the supply must not only be sufficient for the local depots, but there must be enough also to take the places of the large number continually in transit between the country plants and the city depots.

"With nothing but horse transportation, the only way to shorten the time of these hauls was to shorten their length in miles, as the horses could not be sped up. The motor-truck opens up new possibilities, however, for with a road speed of not less than three times that of the horse-vehicles, even in the heaviest capacities, it is practicable not only to locate the pasteurizing plants in the main distributing districts, but to centralize them, having fewer of them, and these of larger size. In other words, it is possible to lengthen the initial bulk haul, which is the crux of the whole matter of efficient haulage.

"House-to-house delivery of milk by motor-trucks has been tried by several of the New York dairy companies, but owing to the shortness of the hauls, and the fact that two men had to be employed in order to keep pace with horse-vehicles, their use has been abandoned in this field. The ordinary milk horse is a well-trained and intelligent animal, and his ability to move unattended from door to door while the driver is delivering the bottles contributes largely to his efficiency. What the parcel-car holds forth in future possibilities along this line can only be a matter of conjecture, but for the present only the trucks of heavy weight for freighting of milk in large tonnages and a few light, swift vehicles of moderate capacity for special delivery are adapted to dairy service.

"Thirteen principal dairy concerns in Greater New York are using motor-trucks. These concerns employ fifty-nine trucks of from 1 to 10 tons capacity, the latter capacity being the most popular, fifteen of this capacity being employed. The 3-tonners are second in number, thirteen of this capacity being in use. Of the 6- and 6½-ton class, eight are used, six each of those of 1, 1½, and 5

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tons capacity are in service. Of the remaining five, three are of 4½ tons capacity and two 2-tonners."

THE TRUCK MUST BE KEPT MOVING

Good loading and unloading facilities, in order to promote a steady movement of trucks in service, are insisted on by most writers in automobile periodicals. The importance of such facilities was long ago recognized by the great transportation companies which handle ore and other raw materials on the Great Lakes. *The Commercial Vehicle* declares that it was recently proved in Chicago that "it cost more to transport ore a few blocks by horses than to load it on freight-boats, bring it to port, and unload it." The writer believes that what is true of lake steamboats is true also of motor-trucks. He says:

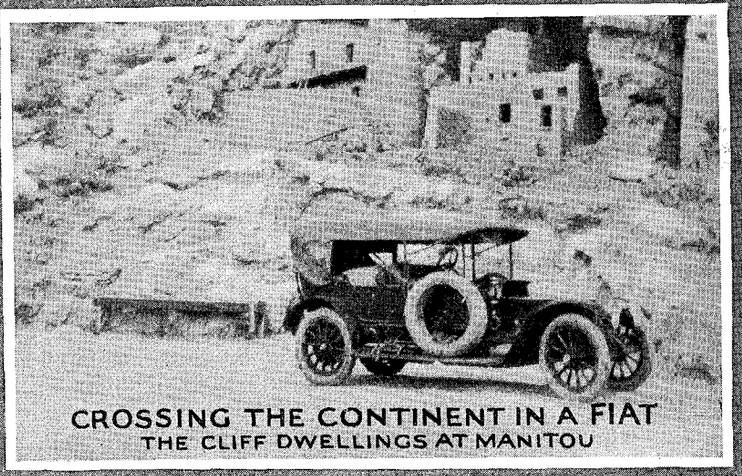
"One concern has been able to turn motor-trucks from a loss into a good gain by entirely changing its method of loading and unloading. Improving the trucks, rearranging the delivery routes, and looking after a dozen other details, all play their parts, but the great factor of loading and unloading facilities must not be overlooked. Time is money in every phase of motor-truck delivery, and every minute saved in loading and unloading is going to show on the balance-sheet at the end of the year.

"What would our twenty-hour railroad trains between New York and Chicago accomplish in the way of quicker mail delivery if we had slow systems in our post-offices? In our modern post-offices all of the latest and most approved methods of quickly handling mails have been worked out to the last word in motion-study. Machinery has been added as necessary to expedite the handling of letters and packages, and these improvements, in conjunction with our fast railroad trains, have brought the different States of our Union more closely together. Your fast railroad train alone is not enough; you must have a good system in collection and distribution.

"So it is with the motor-truck. The time saved by quicker travel on the road is but one aspect of time economy; another equally important one is the economy of time in loading and unloading. Several large corporations are experimenting with the use of trailers solely because of the possibility they offer of reducing waste time. The removable body is being taken up more to-day than ever before, but as yet is in its swaddling-garments. This economy of time in loading and unloading is a question to be solved largely by the individual firms owning trucks. They must turn the search-light upon their own slow and unmethodical movements. The cure must come from within. Outsiders can suggest, but unless the truck-owner is willing to do his part, it is going to be difficult to make the progress in time-reduction in loading and unloading that the movement deserves.

His Gait.—"Professor, I know my son is rather slow, but in the two years that you have had charge of his education he must have developed a tendency in some direction or other. What occupation do you suggest as a possible outlet for his energies, such as they are?"

"Well, sir, I think he is admirably fitted for taking moving pictures of a glacier."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*



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are accepted as standard equipment by the manufacturers of the best known motor cars in America. They will be found in cars of quality in every price-class.

The tests given the Westinghouse apparatus by the engineers of these cars could not be more exacting than the Westinghouse factory tests—but they do show the high standards set by the engineers for every part and every accessory of their cars. There is a car in the following list to suit every requirement and every purse. The quality of each has been proven in hundreds of road and racing tests. It will pay prospective purchasers to get in touch with these manufacturers.

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"The biggest little motor help that ever came down the pike. Handy? I should say! Strong as a hawser, always on the job! Every man who drives a car ought to have one."

Basline Autowline
"The Little Steel Rope with the Big Pull"
is the **one** accessory that can't be safely overlooked. Tire pumps, lifting jacks, wrenches and pliers all help, but the little Autowline **gets you home**—every time. Weighs 4½ pounds. Made of flexible, durable, celebrated Yellow Strand wire rope. Stows under a cushion. All supply dealers. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.

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Manufacturers of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope

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Weis Filing Desks keep your records at your finger tips

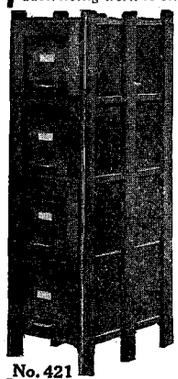
As shown with your choice of Letter Width Filing Drawers

There are ten kinds of drawers for filing all kinds of Index Cards, Letters, Vouchers, Blanks, etc. **Any assortment** of these drawers may be arranged **as you need them.**

You concentrate your filing system so any records may be reached from your office chair. All drawers on Roller Bearings. Top 28x52 in. A practical, substantial Desk plus your choice of filing drawers.

$25.00. Freight Paid. See note

Gentlemen:—"That desk I bought of you last July is a ***splendid servant.*** *There are no dust-gathering pigeon holes, nor losing of papers, nor interference with air circulation as in most roll-top desks. Its built-for-the-purpose filing drawers are much better than the stick-and-bind old-style storage drawers that were part of the desk I used previously. My mail and advertising work is sixty per cent heavier than when I bought the desk and yet it gives me such assistance that I attend to all this with much less effort. Although I am ordering additional filing equipment from you, the system will have its headquarters at this desk." Cordially,*
L. V. E. (Name on request).



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Swings your Typewriter, Adding Machine, Reference Books, etc., into instant use. Never in your way. Attachable to either side of any style desk. Adds one-third to your desk space.

$3.50 Del'd in U.S.

LOCKING DEVICE sets or releases the stand by a twist of hanging lever. Does not vibrate nor collapse. Strong Black Enamelled metal frame supports Oak top, 14x18 in. Prepaid by Parcel Post.

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holds 20,000 letter-size papers for quickest reference. File your correspondence, orders, catalogs, etc. Vertically—between guides, to make finding easy. We will explain how. Cabinet is very durable. Drawers are dust-proof, have auto-locking follow blocks and roll on roller bearings.

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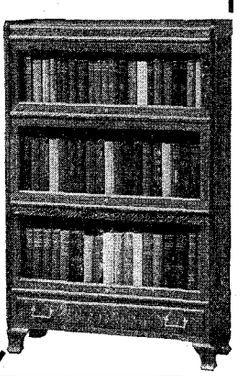
You get all the advantages of a higher priced cabinet and we guarantee satisfaction. Handsomely finished Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak. Also in three drawer height—$11.25; two drawer height—$8.00.



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Dust Shield over the book space excludes Dust—the greatest book enemy.

Door Guide or Equalizer is riveted through the Dust Shield and positively prevents door sticking or binding. Doors can travel only straight forward and back.

Air Cushioned. Doors do not slam. They close easily and quietly.

Catalog "H" shows many artistic and practical stacks and arrangements to meet many requirements.

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Free—Helpful booklet "Filing Suggestions" and "How to Transfer" sent with Catalog "F" of Office Equipment and "H" of Sectional Bookcases. You need them if you have an office.

Note:—Transportation charges paid as quoted to any Ry. Station in Eastern and Central States. Consistent prices in West and South.

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A breakfast, sewing, reading room or nursery. That's what your porch will be when equipped with these modern slat-fabric shades. In effect, they add a room to your house.

All sizes at your dealers or send for catalog.

AEROLUX NO-WHIP

NO-WHIP PORCH SHADES

permit you to see out, prevent others seeing in—can't flap in the wind, multi-adjustable, decorative, efficient.

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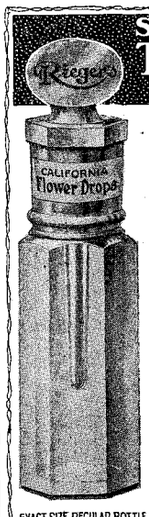
Send for TRIAL BOTTLE 20¢



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The fragrance of thousands of blossoms in a vial 2 inches high. The most exquisite perfume science ever produced. Not diluted with alcohol.

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$1.50 at dealers or by mail. Send check, stamps, money order. Lily of the Valley, Rose, Violet, etc. Flower Drops also made in extract form, $1.00 an ounce in quantities to suit. Send 20c silver or stamps for trial bottle with long glass stopper. Money back if not pleased.

PAUL RIEGER, 141 First St., San Francisco

Maker of High Grade Perfumes
Paris New York San Francisco

EXACT SIZE REGULAR BOTTLE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1325)

heroic efforts of the losers, their courage and abilities commanded the respect of the world.

Mrs. O'Leary's cow may not have been the guilty instrument. It has been denied already that bossy kicked over the kerosene-lamp which started the three-days' holocaust; but poetry and romance, and even history, will cling to the incident as narrated.

Indeed, many seem to prefer the dim glow of the O'Leary kerosene-lamp to the bright glare of truth. This side of Utopia, we shall always regret the necessity which forces us to doubt the traditions that years of credence have hallowed. On this same subject, and anent the matter of bovine incendiarism, the Indianapolis *News* sheds a few bitter editorial tears:

When tradition is written into history and the history in turn is celebrated in the swelling cadence of poetry, it might seem that belated revision is superfluous. We had come, for instance, to accept Mrs. O'Leary's nervous cow as the cause of the great Chicago fire, and even to frown with impatience on those quibbling arguments which insisted that Mrs. O'Leary herself was more to blame than the cow. Now, however, comes the death-bed confession of Miss Rebecca Thrift to inform us that she, and neither Mrs. O'Leary nor Mrs. O'Leary's cow, was the cause of the fire. Tradition, history, and poetry are all upset, and, in the niche of fame where the O'Leary cow has proudly stood all these years, Miss Rebecca Thrift mounts the pedestal to become, we dare say, the storm-center of a new controversy on the subject.

Historical accuracy, we suppose, must be served, and if Paul Revere is to be robbed of his midnight ride, Mrs. O'Leary's cow can hardly expect to escape similar fate at the irreverent hands of punctilious critics. But, aside from the desecration of this hallowed tradition, there is still another reason why we could wish that Miss Rebecca Thrift's conscience had remained dormant to the end. Her confession, it can not fail to be observed, lifts from the pages of American poetry a certain inspiring epic that loses both force and value with the retirement of the O'Leary cow. And we are not so abundantly blest with poetry that we can afford the abridgment. We quote a few lines to show what we are losing:

> Christine, Christine, thy milking do
> By the moonlight's silvery sheen,
> And not by the dim, religious light
> Of the fitful kerosene,
> Or the cow may plunge
> And the lamp explode
> And the fire-fiend ride the gale,
> And toll the knell of the city's doom
> 'Mid the glow of the molten pail.

These splendid lines were penned in the year following the fire, and they were addrest in all the solemn dignity of weighty caution to Christine Nilsson on the occasion of her purchasing a dairy-farm in Illinois. We have no intention of submitting the poem to analysis. It is enough to say that it shows conclusively how Mrs. O'Leary's cow stood only a few

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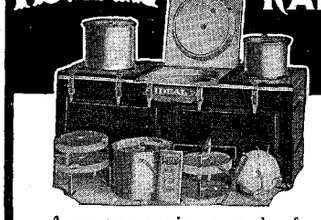
brief months subsequent to the disaster when all the details were still fresh in the minds of those who passed through the conflagration. No one doubted the cow in those days; no one sought to divest her of her honor or to rob her of her glory, and, while we have neither desire nor inclination to dispute Miss Rebecca Thrift's confession, we still feel that there is a word to be said in behalf of the cow. And we stand opposed, moreover, to this ruthless destruction of agreeable tradition.

FACING DEATH ON A FOUR-INCH BEAM

METROPOLITAN mountaineering, as accomplished daily by the structural workers on city sky-scrapers, has never been taken up by the adventurous as a form of recreation. They prefer the good old glaciers and crevasses of the Alps, where a seemly death by freezing awaits one, to the four-inch beam projecting out over nothing, the hundred-foot drop and sickening, crashing oblivion of the incautious "loftman" on a sky-scraper. But the loftman's life, if not coveted by the sportsman, is a good living for any quiet-nerved, iron-muscled young workman who likes a dash of excitement in the day's routine. In St. Paul, Minnesota, they are erecting a tall cathedral, and there a writer for *The Pioneer Press* has had an opportunity to watch these cool workers who earn their bread by aerial feats performed without the stimulus of applause and at the peril of their lives. He speaks particularly of the fun they seem to have over this work, and the utter unconcern with which they regard the peril waiting below. He says:

Their every move may be their last,

Buy the IDEAL FIRELESS RANGE



A great convenience; makes food more healthful; saves 80% on fuel bills; saves money, time and strength.

These features make it invaluable in your home:
A Lining of Thick, Pure Aluminum.
Seamless Aluminum Cooking Compartments.
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A "Water Seal" Top.
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These are the vital basic principles which make the Ideal Fireless Cookstove (Guaranteed) so efficient. Other features are: Pure Aluminum Cooking Vessels, Patented Lever Locks and Stop Hinges; Patented In-Built Condenser. We are exclusive manufacturers of half round aluminum pails; also triplicate aluminum pails, which allow cooking of two or three articles at once in one compartment.

"Helpful Hints to Housewives" and "The Ideal Fireless Cookstove" are two books you should have. Both contain valuable information—both are free on request. Send me your name and address today.

C. E. Swartzbaugh, Pres. The Toledo Cooker Co.
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Fill your Factory with Sunshine

Buy it by the barrel and let it penetrate into every corner of your plant. It will give you 19 to 36 per cent more light than you had before. It will lengthen your daylight day, cut down your lighting bills, improve sanitary conditions. Paint your ceilings and walls with

RICE'S MILL WHITE

The only oil paint (without varnish) giving a glossy, tile-like finish

It will fill your factory with sunshine. Its glossy surface will not absorb light or collect dirt, germs and odors like a flat paint. It can be washed like tile.

Rice's Mill White will not scale and require frequent renewals like a cold-water paint. It will not "alligator" and crack under the jar of machinery like a varnish paint. It flows easily under a 4-inch brush; two coats equal three of lead and oil. *It stays white longer than any other gloss paint.*

The Original Mill White

Rice's Mill White made a trade name of the words "Mill White." None of its imitations has its elastic, permanent qualities. No other paint manufacturer can use the Rice process. Rice's Mill White for ten years has proved itself unequalled for illuminating power, sanitary qualities and low ultimate cost.

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A tough and elastic permanent finish for concrete walls. Becomes a part of the cement to which it is applied. One coat sufficient, unless a gloss is desired. Makes the best possible primer on inside concrete and brick for a second coat of Rice's Mill White Paint, giving a tile-like enamel finish at no more expense than lead and oil paint.
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Rice's Mill White is sold direct from our factory, in barrels containing sufficient paint to cover 20,000 square feet, one coat. If you have that area of ceiling and wall space to cover,

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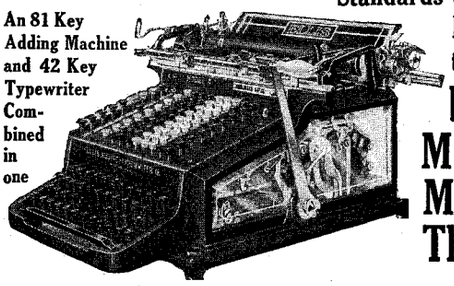

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Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, give, for a small outlay of time and money, an abundance of flowers in the house from December until Easter, and in the garden from earliest Spring until the middle of May. Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, in enormous quantities, and sold at very low prices. Usually they cost double before reaching you.

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A FEW PRICES	Per 100	Per 500
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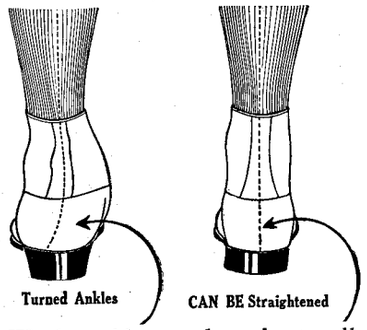

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JAMES S. COWARD
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yet if you were up there with them you would be among the most care-free, happy-go-lucky collection of men in the world.

The Carnegie medal fund would soon be depleted should all the real heroes among the structural iron-workers be brought before the commission, and little stories from their every-day life told. Up where there is nothing but hundreds of feet of air between them and certain death, should a false step be made, they risk their lives in the joy of living, and seldom a day passes that the life of some member of the crew is not saved by a fellow workman at the risk of his own.

Should you commend him for his bravery he would look at you as a person come from another world, a reckless laugh would be whipt away on the wind as he turned to catch in his zinc bucket a red-hot bolt thrown to him from the man at the forge on the floor below. Incidentally he would make the turn, catch the bolt, and with a pair of pincers fit it in its place while standing on a four-inch beam, from which he has an unobstructed view of the plodding world below.

Perhaps you have attempted to reach the place where the "Loftman," as he is called, is king. There are every-day people who have done this. But more often the loftman is interviewed from the ground floor, and if you wish to be closer to his work, a pair of field glasses is of great assistance. You meet the foreman of the crew who has descended from the work in a lift.

"How does that man up there do his work?" is the first question you ask. The foreman looks you over, assures himself that you are a sure-enough "ground-squirrel," as those of the profession who do most of their work on the ground are known, then stops for a moment and chats with you.

"He thinks that he is as safe up there as you do here on the ground. As long as there is a bit of rope or a beam to grasp he is satisfied. There is no chance of anything dropping on his head up there."

These men have iron nerves. Seldom, if ever, do they lose their nerve while on a job. They do not think of the danger of a misstep or the chance there is of being swept from their narrow perch by a twenty-ton beam which is being swung into place by one of the great cranes. When a loftman loses his nerve he is finished for his profession. Sometimes he finds other forms of employment for which he is fitted.

When an accident or a fatality occurs among structural men the work is discontinued for the day. More than anything else, it brings to the men the actual danger of their calling. By the next morning, however, they have fully recovered and are able to go about their work as care-free as ever. Should the story-writer need a mechanic for a hero, a structural worker would fit the part in every respect. He is daring to a degree which is almost criminal. He takes chances that the ordinary man would not take with the solid earth under his feet. He has no idea of fear. He is "husky" in every sense of the word.

Most of the apparent carelessness is exaggerated or deliberate. Sometimes it comes from overconfidence, but in most cases it is the result of absolute oblivion to his surroundings. The men know their dangers, but they forget them. "If we should think of the dangers connected with our work, we'd never get anywhere," is the way one exprest it.

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The accidents which happen in structural work are often the result of carelessness, or of being in too much of a hurry. They come most often when a man is completing a piece of work which will take him but a few moments, in order not to have to go back on the work the next morning.

The lure of the work never leaves the loftman. It is in his blood. When one of his profession loses his nerve he is never contented with the work of the solid earth. There is always that longing to be up where the breezes are fresh and the air is pure. The structural worker receives from $4.50 to $7 for his day's work. He starts work at 8 A.M. and quits at 5 P.M., with a half hour's intermission for luncheon. More often than not his mid-day meal is eaten while he is perched on a four-inch beam.

At most, the length of time a loftman can work does not exceed twenty-five years. When he has reached his forties it is time for him to find employment nearer the ground; he is too slow, too old for the work. There is also a prejudice in favor of unmarried men, or "floaters," as they are called. The married man may be just as good and active a worker, but there is a feeling that the married worker will not be so apt to take risks and can not be so well depended upon to accomplish the occasional daring feats that are a necessary part of his task. Of the men as a class, the writer says:

The structural workers are a big-hearted class of men and are as reckless with their money as they are with their lives. As a class they do not save their wages. When on the ground they are much like any other individual. A close brush with an automobile on the street will bother them as much as it will any one.

They admire the courage of one not used to being in high places, and are always ready with a word of encouragement to the visitor when he is scrambling around over the construction. A "ground-squirrel" photographer who climbed up to take pictures of the new Cathedral the other day was regarded as a "regular hero" by the crew on the Cathedral work.

"Don't look down!" is the continual warning of the foreman to the novice. The men who are accustomed to the work do not feel the sensations that the visitor does on his first trip to the top of the building. The average person, at a great, or even a medium, height, when unprotected by walls, has the desire to jump. This feeling is accompanied by nausea and dizziness. For this reason the "boss" is not inclined to allow visitors to go to the top of the construction, no matter what their business may be, and many instances are recorded where a visitor has been saved from a fall and certain death by the workmen.

Arrival at the top of construction, where the men are at work, is accomplished by "riding the wire," which means the pulley which is used in lifting the beams to their position. A man inserts his foot into a loop in a great chain, signals the engineer, and is whisked to the top of the building in almost no time. "Close your eyes," is the instruction from the foreman. Upon arriving at the top of the building a person

(*Continued on page* 1338)

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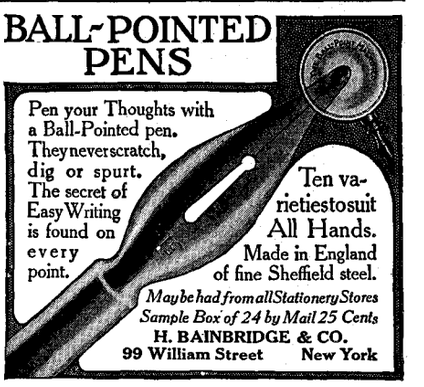

Pen your Thoughts with a Ball-Pointed pen. They never scratch, dig or spurt. The secret of Easy Writing is found on every point.

Ten varieties to suit All Hands. Made in England of fine Sheffield steel.

May be had from all Stationery Stores

Sample Box of 24 by Mail 25 Cents

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You might just as well make as much. Perrine, Cal., took in $308 in one day. Every nickel brought almost four cents profit. Start in this safe, profitable and fascinating business. Best season just at hand. You can make lots of money this summer at Parks, Fairs, Summer Resorts. Then next winter get a good location where lots of people pass, a window or small store, and the money should come in bunches. Crispettes are fine—different in shape, taste and quality. Everybody—young and old—craves them. Sell for 5c a package—popular price—easy to get money.

This is a recent picture of the man who made $1,500 in one month with a Long Crispette machine, in a store window.

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Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces. Everybody likes Crispettes. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes. It's a great business.

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A prime investment bond protected by earnings of 4 to 1 and assets of 3 to 1, including 30,000 water horse power completely developed and operated.

Price 101 and accrued interest to net 5⅞%

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ANOTHER DROP IN COMMODITY PRICES

FOR the fourth time this year, *Bradstreet's* monthly index-number of commodity prices shows a decline. Foods are especially notable in this change downward, these including breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, and fruits, while other articles that declined were metals, naval stores, and miscellaneous products. A few groups were higher, among them textiles and coal. The index-number now stands at $8.6224, or 5.6 per cent. below May 1 last year, and 7 per cent. below May 1, 1912. The number for May this year is, in fact, the lowest recorded since July 1, 1911. In Europe the index-number of prices has also declined this year.

Dun's index-number, compiled on a somewhat different system—that is, prices are here considered in the relation they bear to consumption—gives a similar showing. For May this year *Dun's* number was $116.430 as against $119.217 the month previous and $118.324 a year ago. On May 1, 1912, the index was $128.986, "the unusually high figure at that time being due almost entirely to the rise in breadstuffs and dairy and garden products." Apart from dairy, garden, and other foods, each one of the seven separate classes into which the statement is divided "showed more or less reduction from last year, the most important change being in metals."

Bradstreet's number for May 1—that is, $8.6224—compares quite favorably with the numbers in several previous years. Following is *Bradstreet's* table for twelve years.

1903		**1906**		**1910**	
Jan.	$8.0789	Nov.	$8.7509	Aug.	$8.8222
Feb.	8.0824	Dec.	8.9023	Sept.	8.9519
Mar.	8.1300	**1907**		Oct.	8.9267
April	8.1247	Jan.	8.9172	Nov.	8.8841
May	7.9567	Feb.	8.9953	Dec.	8.7844
June	7.8751	*Mar.*	*9.1293*	**1911**	
July	7.8706	April	8.9640	Jan.	8.8361
Aug.	7.7473	May	8.9356	Feb.	8.7662
Sept.	7.7583	June	8.9901	Mar.	8.6917
Oct.	7.9083	July	9.0409	April	8.5223
Nov.	7.8671	Aug.	8.9304	May	8.4586
Dec.	7.8383	Sept.	8.8297	June	8.5294
1904		Oct.	8.8506	July	8.5935
Jan.	7.9885	Nov.	8.7468	Aug.	8.6568
Feb.	8.0973	Dec.	8.5246	Sept.	8.8191
Mar.	8.0882	**1908**		Oct.	8.8065
April	7.9690	Jan.	8.2949	Nov.	8.8922
May	7.9352	Feb.	8.1289	Dec.	8.9824
June	7.7877	Mar.	7.9862	**1912**	
July	7.6318	April	8.0650	Jan.	8.9493
Aug.	7.7623	May	7.9629	Feb.	8.9578
Sept.	7.7845	*June*	*7.7227*	Mar.	8.9019
Oct.	7.9213	July	7.8224	April	9.0978
Nov.	8.0015	Aug.	7.9328	May	9.2696
Dec.	8.0579	Sept.	7.9051	June	9.1017
1905		Oct.	8.0139	July	9.1119
Jan.	8.0827	Nov.	8.0674	Aug.	9.1595
Feb.	8.0805	Dec.	8.2133	Sept.	9.2157
Mar.	8.0979	**1909**		Oct.	9.4515
April	7.9996	Jan.	8.2631	Nov.	9.4781
May	7.9700	Feb.	8.3022	*Dec.*	*9.5462*
June	7.9073	Mar.	8.2167	**1913**	
July	7.9160	April	8.3157	Jan.	9.4935
Aug.	8.1111	May	8.3016	Feb.	9.4592
Sept.	8.2795	June	8.3960	Mar.	9.4052
Oct.	8.2298	July	8.4573	April	9.2976
Nov.	8.2097	Aug.	8.5039	May	9.1394
Dec.	8.3014	Sept.	8.5906	June	9.0721
1906		Oct.	8.7478	July	8.9521
Jan.	8.3289	Nov.	8.9635	Aug.	9.0115
Feb.	8.2415	Dec.	9.1262	Sept.	9.1006
Mar.	8.2321	**1910**		Oct.	9.1526
April	8.2987	*Jan.*	*9.2310*	Nov.	9.2252
May	8.3054	Feb.	9.0730	Dec.	9.2290
June	8.3203	Mar.	9.1113	**1914**	
July	8.2835	April	9.1996	Jan.	8.8857
Aug.	8.3376	May	9.0385	Feb.	8.8619
Sept.	8.4528	June	8.9105	Mar.	8.8320
Oct.	8.5580	July	8.9246	April	8.7562
				May	8.6224

In a discussion of the number for May 1 this year *Bradstreet's* comments as follows:

"As a general proposition this part of the year reflects seasonal changes—nature coming from the brown fields to the green grass of the spring. But just now another factor tends to aid in superinducing lower prices—the repressed state of trade and industry. In industry, particularly that part that concerns iron and steel, the situation is such as to bring about lower prices.

"Since December, 1913, the movement has been uninterruptedly downward. Except for the cut in the price of Australian wool, due to the removal of the tariff impost, that measure has not otherwise played much of a part in developing easier prices, tho Argentine corn has been a weight upon the domestic cereal. The present level is higher than those exhibited on May 1, 1909 and 1908, which were almost at the lowest point of recent years, while it ranks above every other preceding May 1 as far back as 1899, in which year we started the compilation of these data at monthly intervals.

"Breadstuffs fell owing to declines in wheat, corn, oats, and flour, tho barley advanced. The drop in live stock was principally due to cheaper prices for sheep, but the movement in this respect also was aided by lower quotations for beeves and hogs. Provisions went off chiefly because of a sharp seasonal fall in the price of cheese, but most of the twenty-four articles in this group receded, butter, beans, and beef carcasses being exceptions. Fruits dropt, lemons being the factor. Metals turned downward on general recessions, with tin occasioning the most noteworthy fall. Weakness in tar and resin brought about lower prices for naval stores, while the miscellaneous group was adversely affected by cheaper hops as well as tobacco, the decline in the latter being caused by the poor quality of the article offered."

THE PROMISE OF A GREAT WHEAT CROP

The most recent advices as to the condition of the wheat crop this year fully bear out the earlier ones; indeed, there are grounds for believing that the Government estimates may be exceeded. Observers declare that a combined crop of spring and winter wheat, amounting to 900 million bushels, "seems almost a certainty"—that is, providing no serious devastating agencies get to work, such as drought, excessive rain in the harvesting period, and black rust. That there will be a large surplus for export seems beyond question. That some grounds exist for a still larger crop than 900 million bushels has been pointed out by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. He names as a possibility a round billion bushels:

"The largest spring-wheat yield ever recorded in this country was in 1912, when the farmers of the Northwest harvested 330,000,000 bushels. The acreage from which that crop was gathered was not so large, by a considerable margin, as that which has been seeded this season. If 70,000,000 bushels can be added to the 1912 total this year, and the winter crop turns out as large as now indicated, the billion-bushel wheat harvest will have been achieved. A crop of that size will mark a new epoch in the history of the country's agriculture. It has been made possible by the rapid development of new farming lands, both in the Southwest and

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the Northwest, along with improved methods of agriculture. The big winter-wheat yields indicated in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, experts who have been making a close study of conditions in those States declare, are in a measure the result of the efforts in recent years to teach farmers to raise crops scientifically."

"Holland," a well-known writer for *The Wall Street Journal*, declares that a harvest of this size, which is "higher than experts have ever named," is a fair possibility. He says:

"Recent information tends to confirm the belief that in the United States there is to be harvested of winter wheat more bushels than the combined average harvest of winter and spring-wheat for the past five or six years. Some weeks must pass before there can be a fairly reasonable estimate of the spring-wheat harvest, but the information now at hand justifies the hope that unless there be serious climatic disturbances this harvest will be a very large one.

"Therefore it is within the range of possibilities, even probabilities, that there will be garnered this year between 900,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat. There does not appear to have been any attempt upon a nation-wide scale to practise highly scientific wheat cultivation. There has been steady improvement in the cultivation of wheat, but not enough fully to explain the prospect for the 1914 harvest.

"The experts, Mr. Hill among them, have been accustomed to say that in England wheat is cultivated so as to yield about thirty bushels an acre, altho the soil of England has been under cultivation a thousand years or more. Fourteen bushels an acre have been the average wheat production in the United States in recent years. Mr. Hill believes that the production should be at least 100 per cent. greater. It must be greater if we are to rely upon our own soil for wheat, which is the grain food of highly civilized people.

"No one can tell at this time whether the promise of an enormous yield of wheat is due to an ephemeral spurt or whether it does not point to large increase in the wheat harvests hereafter. Of course climatic conditions have been favorable, altho this is not believed wholly to explain the promise of a great increase. This promised harvest, should the promise be realized, will be of very beneficial influence in stimulating business and in its effect upon our money markets. It should provide a greater surplus for exportation than any that we have had in recent years. It should serve considerably to increase our visible trade balance."

The influence such a crop is likely to exert on general trade and transportation interests is discust by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who raises the question whether this crop is likely to supersede politics, legislation, and the Mexican situation as an influence for prosperity. He recalls past experiences with bumper crops as follows:

"In the twenty-five years before 1913 we had half a dozen wheat crops of a sensationally record-breaking sort. One was harvested in 1891, when the crop stood 200,000,000 bushels above the year before and 111,000,000 over the previous maximum. It was the year after London's 'Baring panic'; our own markets were overstrained and our currency disordered in a way that made serious trouble, two years later. Yet the great wheat crop of 1891 for nearly a year completely reversed

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These bonds have been thoroughly investigated by an organization with an experience of 32 years, during which time no investor has ever suffered loss of either principal or interest on any security purchased of this House. We have bought them with our own funds; we have surrounded them with thorough safeguards; and we recommend them to the investing public.

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This Picture Booklet

will tell you how you can invest your savings and *be insured that you will get your interest and principal right on the dot.*

It will also tell you about "Down South" Municipal, Timberland and Farm Mortgage Bonds which you can buy in $100 and $500 pieces for cash or *on installments.*

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MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.
CAPITAL PAID IN $600,000.
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the situation; it was a season of sharp recovery.

"In 1898 we were plunged in the Spanish War; of our great corporations, a good part had been bankrupted in 1893 and had just emerged from reorganization. Just then came the second 'bumper wheat crop' of the period. The yield ran 145,000,000 bushels beyond 1897 and 64,000,000 beyond the previous high record. Following a famine year in Europe, it started the ball of prosperity rolling, even before the Spanish War was over.

"In 1901 the huge stock-jobbing boom had been violently arrested, first by the Northern Pacific panic in May, then by the corn-crop failure in July and August, then by McKinley's assassination in September. Many people expected an immediate financial reaction. But we raised a wheat crop 73,000,000 bushels above any previous harvest; the financial and industrial boom continued, and the reckoning did not come until 1903.

"The year 1906 was a year of prodigious strain on capital, with credit close to the breaking-point; the year 1909 came in close sequence to the great panic of the decade. But in each year the twelve-month came to its end with great industrial activity, and by no means the least important reason was that the wheat crop of each year rose to heights never approached at any other season except 1901. The bumper wheat crop of 1912 repeated the story, and led the way to the undoubted trade revival of the harvest months.

"Of 1913, when all of these other wheat yields were surpassed, yet when prosperity certainly did not follow, it is not so easy to draw conclusions. The corn crop shortage was a serious offset; the condition of financial Europe perhaps a greater one. Now, however, comes the prospect of another and an even larger yield, and the precedent of 1913 must at least be measured against the precedents of 1912, 1909, 1906, 1901, 1898, and 1891."

NEW HAVEN EARNINGS LOOKING UP

The earnings of the New Haven Railroad in recent weeks have shown "a distinct upward trend," according to *The Wall Street Journal*. While the road will not earn its quarterly dividend for the first quarter of the present year, it "will have a surplus over charges." In April it made a gain in gross of about $100,000. Because of economies practised it is believed that the net corporate income for that month will exceed the amount for last year by $250,000. Other items of interest in New Haven's finances are presented as follows:

"At the end of March, New Haven had a deficit after charges of $870,629, representing a decrease as compared with last year of $4,700,000. With earnings on last year's level and other things being equal during the next quarter, New Haven would have a surplus after charges of $2,500,000.

"Other things will not be equal, for the Boston Railroad Holding Co. guaranty will be $615,000 larger, New York, Westchester & Boston guaranty will be $86,200 larger, Boston & Albany agreement $103,100 larger, and dividend on Ontario & Western stock $583,200 smaller. New England Navigation Co. dividend, tho it receive $1,600,000 from the Connecticut Co., will be $255,000 smaller, and Rhode Island Co. dividend $400,000 smaller, a total of $2,043,000. The prospect is for a surplus over charges of $500,000 for the year. Any improvement in net railroad earnings will be additional.

Investment Problems

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VOLUME I
By WALTER T. RAY, Statistician

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"It is not expected that income will cover the dividend of 1½ per cent., or $2,355,000, declared after the beginning of this fiscal year and before Chairman Elliott took office. The most hopeful concede a deficit after dividends of $1,250,000 for the year.

"New Haven's March gross decreased $190,000, or 3½ per cent. from the same month a year ago, compared with a decrease of $2,600,000, or 5 per cent. for the nine months ended March 31, 1914. March proportion of operating expenses and taxes to gross was 80 per cent., compared with slightly more than 81 per cent. in March, 1913. This improvement was continued in April.

"The New England Steamship Co. had an exceedingly bad month in March, partly accounted for by the weather and somewhat due to the fact that Easter came in April this year and in March in 1913. Proportion of operating expenses and taxes to gross was 111 per cent., compared with less than 82 per cent. last year, and gross fell off $125,000. Nevertheless, the N. E. S. S. Co. is expected to reduce last year's deficit of $355,070 to around $200,000.

"The Connecticut Co. reported $6,275 gain in net corporate income. At the end of March this company's net corporate income was $105,000 behind last year's. April, however, proved a better month and brought the company at the end of ten months to a par with last year's balance for dividends.

"The Rhode Island Co., which represents the trolleys in that State, not only had a bad month in March with an increased deficit after charges of $40,000, but its net corporate income for nine months ended March 31 was $373,000 behind last year's. A year ago this company paid dividends of $581,130, but may not have a balance for dividends this year of more than $250,000.

"New York, Westchester & Boston gained $100,000 gross in the nine months ended March 31, but failed to meet operating expenses and taxes in that period by nearly $150,000. The decrease in its deficit after operating expenses and taxes of $79,000 amounts to approximately 33⅓ per cent. The Westchester's deficit for the year after charges, including interest on bonds guaranteed by the New Haven, is expected to amount to about $1,300,000 compared with $1,406,000 last year."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1333)

is helped from the "wire" and stands on a plank platform, which is arranged for the heavy work which must be done in mid-air.

The feeling which overcomes the visitor on his first visit is explained by scientists as due to the force of gravity and the attraction of the weight to the earth below. The loftmen say they never have the desire to jump.

"Those men can look at the ground from the highest point of the building and never feel the slightest uneasiness," said the foreman. "If they did they would be worse than useless, for they would be in the way."

The plan followed in breaking in a new man to high construction is "going up with the work." From day to day as the building goes up, the workman does not notice the change in the height. It's all in becoming used to it, the loftmen say. After a man is in the work for a time he feels as safe up there as he did when on the ground.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Never Again.—"Are you the same man who ate my mince pie last week?"

"No, mum. I'll never be th' same man again!"—*New York Mail.*

Awkward.—NORMANDIE—"Can you dress within your income?"

BARTRAM—"Yes, but it's like dressing in an upper berth."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Not Alone.—FIGG—"The way of the transgressor is hard."

FOGG—"Yes; but the trouble is it is generally hard on somebody else."—*Boston Transcript.*

Outward Bound.—"Have you an opening here for me?" asked the assertive young man.

"Yes," answered the capitalist. "It's right behind you."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Sweet Repose.—"Did the husband of that militant suffragette who was always longing for peace ever find it?"

"He has found comparative peace. He is with the army in Mexico."—*Houston Post.*

Thoughtful.—"By the way," said Mrs. De Style.

"Yes?"

"Do you know of any poor person who would care for a discarded lorgnette?"—*Puck.*

Budding Etymologist.—"Now, boys," aid the schoolmaster, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one give another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly:

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—*Tit-Bits.*

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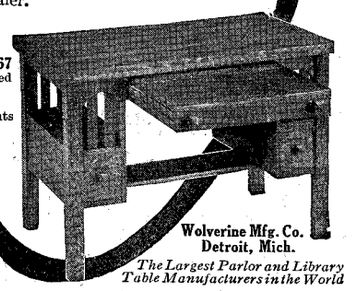

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

May 14.—General Villa is reported to be before Saltillo.

The Federal Army, driven from Tampico, is pursued in fragments toward San Luis Potosi.

The hospital ship *Solace*, with wounded, arrives at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

May 16.—The Mexican Peace Delegates reach Washington. Negotiations are threatened by the uncertainty over the fate of Private Parks.

May 17.—Skirmishers of Villa's army open fighting at Saltillo.

Mexicans blow up a high bridge near Vera Cruz, fearing Funston's advance.

A new health outpost is established by the United States Government at Tampico under Dr. Guiteras.

May 19.—Mexicans report that Private Parks was executed, but authority for the act can not be traced.

The Constitutionalists declare they will allow no interference by the United States or the mediators in the internal affairs of Mexico or in the selection of Huerta's successor.

Foreign

May 14.—The *Vaterland*, the world's largest ship, leaves Cuxhaven on her maiden voyage to New York.

The Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, London, is formally opened.

May 17.—The report of a $30,000,000 loan by the Bethlehem Steel Company to the Chinese Government is confirmed in London.

The American delegates arrive in Christiania to take their part in Norway's Centennial of Independence, and are received by King Haakon.

May 19.—Marines are landed from the international fleet at Durazzo, Albania, for the protection of Prince William of Wied from the revolt supposedly started by Essad Pasha.

May 20.—Russian astronomers report the discovery of a large unknown comet, visible to the naked eye.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 14.—The antitrust legislation is blocked by the demands for exemption made by the American Federation of Labor and the National Grange.

May 16.—President Wilson takes part in the unveiling and dedication of the statue to Commodore John Barry.

The President requests immediate action by Governor Ammons in the strike situation in Colorado.

May 18.—The Hay Bill providing for an army aviation corps is unanimously passed by the House.

Mr. Gompers declares that the fight for the exemption of labor from the antitrust bills will be carried to the floor of the House.

May 20.—An agreement to vote on the tolls question on May 27 is blocked by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota.

GENERAL

May 14.—In the New Haven railroad investigation ex-President Mellen gives startling information of the acquisition of the Westchester road.

G. H. Grosvenor, director of the National Geographical Society, declares his belief in the Roosevelt river discovery.

May 15.—Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, declines to serve as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, pleading pressure of personal interests.

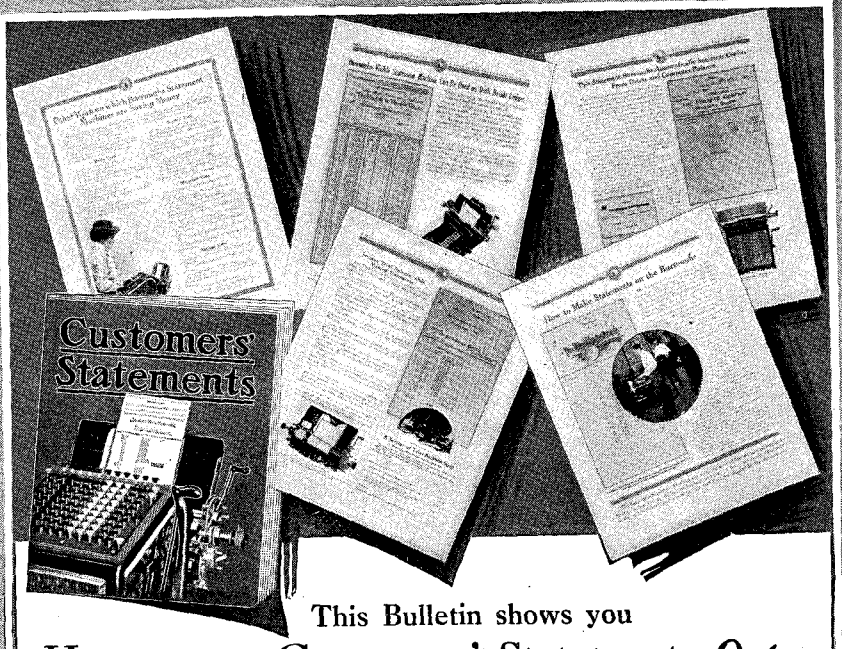
May 17.—Four men, survivors of fifteen who were in the *Columbian's* missing boat, are picked up at sea barely alive, by the United States revenue cutter *Seneca*, forty miles south of Sable Island.

The Balkan Commission of Inquiry of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace presents a report holding all the Balkan nations equally responsible for the atrocities of the war.

May 19.—Theodore Roosevelt arrives in New York.

The Ford Motor Company declares an extra 100 per cent. dividend of $2,000,000, to be divided among the eight stockholders.

May 20.—Major Hamrock, of the Colorado National Guard, testifies at his trial that he ordered the machine gun fired at the tent colony of the strikers, but denies ordering the tents set on fire.



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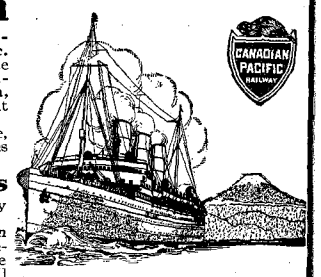

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A Puzzler.—An American woman made the ascent of Vesuvius recently with a small party which included Mrs. Cook, widow of the famous tourist manager. The display within the crater was unusually fine, which the American at dinner smilingly attributed to the presence of Mrs. Cook. After several moments of silence, two Englishmen exclaimed in one breath, "But how could they manage that?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Slight Distinction.—Quickness in repartee has been credited to Paderewski. A gentleman once introduced the pianist to the champion polo-player of England, and added: "You are both leaders of your separate professions, tho they are, of course, very different."

"Not so very different," quickly responded the great pianist. "My new friend is a dear soul who plays polo, whereas I am a dear Pole who plays solo."—*Christian Register.*

Explained.—MISTRESS—"Are you married?"

APPLICANT—"No'm. I bumped into a door!"—*Scribner's.*

Needless to Say.—LITTLE WILLIE—"Pa, what's a redundancy of expression?"

PA—"Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as 'wealthy plumber,' 'poor poet,' etc."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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